

KOMMERS

VOLUME 31.]

BOMBAY CASTLE,
9TH AUGUST 1820.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient by the Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay, acting in pursuance of express orders from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council at Fort William, to detach an efficient Squadron to the Gulf of Arabia to obtain reparation and atonement for outrages committed by the Dola of Mocha on British subjects, and for the plunder of property belonging to the Hon'ble Company at the Factory at that place, and of Individuals, residing under the protection of the British flag at the Factory aforesaid; His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood Bt. and K. C. B., His Majesty's Naval Commander in Chief in India, has despatched a Squadron of His Majesty's Ships to the Gulf of Arabia for that purpose; and Whereas the Honorable the Governor in Council is compelled for the effectual enforcement of those demands to declare the port of Mocha and all other ports and places belonging to the Imam of Senna in the Arabian Gulf to be in a state of blockade; the said ports and places are hereby declared to be in a state of blockade accordingly until further orders.

By Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

FOR LONDON,
THE SHIP,

Phoenix,

Captain ALEX. WEYNTON,
WILL SAIL HENCE POSITIVELY
On SATURDAY 26th Instant,
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE.

WILLIAM MILBURN, Esq.
N. B. This Ship carries a Surgeon.
Bombay, Aug. 16.

Sale at Byculla.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC

Auction,

ON THE PREMISES

At Byculla,

THIS PRESENT
WEDNESDAY the 16th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

THE VALUABLE
PROPERTY

OF

A Gentleman

PROCEEDING TO EUROPE,

Consisting of

HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Couches, Tables, Chairs, Sideboards, Cots, Persian Carpets, Pungal Mats, Wall Shades, Lamps, Fire, Plated and Glass Ware, Table dinner Sets, a very superior elegant Clock, a Valuable Library of Books in various Languages, a set of the celebrated Morland's colored Engravings a Barouche with a pair of Horses, set of Harness and spare wheels, a Shigram Po with Horse and Harness, also a Bay high Cast Arab Horse.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Apollo House, August 16.

Messrs. FORT

HAVE lately received from the House of Messrs. Yuille, Wardrop, & Co. ten Pipe deira Wine, old and of good quality, which may be had, on application at the Godowns under their Office, at Rs. 450 per Pipe,
(3) Bombay, August 16

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Partnership hitherto subsisting between Mr. Samuel Ferrar and Eduljee Cursetjee under the Firm of Ferrar and Eduljee, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business will in future be carried on by Eduljee Cursetjee and his Sons. It is earnestly solicited that all persons indebted to the Firm of Ferrar and Eduljee will have the goodness to remit the amount of their respective debts with the least possible delay, as Mr. Ferrar's stay in this Country depends entirely on their collection. All persons having any demands thereon are requested to send in the same for adjustment.
Bombay, 1st August, 1820

Eduljee Cursetjee & Sons.

BEGS to Assure the Friends of the late Firm and the Public in General that the most Punctual and unremitting attention to their future favour will, they hope, ensure them that liberal Support which the late Firm has enjoyed during so long a period in the line of Auction & Commission Business. And they assure them that the Strictest attention will be paid to those who may favor them with orders for their Supplies &c.
Bombay, 9th August 1820

Eduljee Cursetjee,

REPRESENTATIVE and sole proprietor of the late Firm of Baxter, Ferrar, and Co., is sorry to state that a very large sum still remains due to him on that account, notwithstanding the Firm has been now dissolved 5 years. He takes this opportunity of requesting that all those indebted to him on that account will have the goodness to remit the same to him without delay, as he will be extremely sorry to be compelled to take legal measures to recover the same.
Bombay, 1st August 1820.

Eduljee Cursetjee & Sons,

HAVE received for Sale on Commission Twenty Cases of Hollands, containing fifteen case bottles in each, lately imported from Calcutta.
Bombay, 8th August.

FOR LONDON
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY

Honorable E. I. C. Extra Ship

Brothers,

Ralph Stamp Commander
Has very Superior Accommodations

TO SAIL

On or about the 20th of October

For Passage apply to the Commander on Board.
Bombay, 16th August 1820.

A CARD.

THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

Army List,

IS IN A STATE OF PREPARATION,

AND ALSO A

Naval & Marine List

INCLUDING A LIST OF THE
Ships of the Port.

That all Military situations or duties shall receive from the Military Department, the net Pay only of their Regimental Pay, for instance, as the officers at present, or who may hereafter be appointed to the Political duties in Kattywar, Sawant warree, and Porebunder, or other similar duties, with their respective assistants, those appointed to the collectorships of the Eastern Zillahs North of the Myhee, Poona, Ahmednuggur, and such other collectorships as may be filled by such officers, with their assistants, officers attached personally to the Commission in the Deccan. Government have been pleased specifically to include Doctor Taylor's appointments likewise in the same class.

Article 2d. Military and Medical Officers employed in situations not considered to be strictly Civil or Political, or in Military situations at Foreign Courts, shall make out two separate Abstracts, monthly, one for their net Pay, and the other for their other Military allowances, as Batta, Gratuity, House rent, or Tent allowance; as in the following instances.

The Officers employed on the Revenue Surveys in Bombay and Salsette and in Guzerat; those lent to the Nizam, or otherwise employed in Military and Medical situations at Foreign Courts, Medical Officers employed in Civil Medical duties only, or in charge of the Lunatic Asylum at the Presidency, and the officers appointed to the Post office at Poona.

Article 3d. On these Abstracts being preferred to, and paid by, the Military Paymaster, or Persons authorized to make Military payments, they should be entered in separate Disbursements, the net Pay in those of the Military Department, and the rest in the Disbursement chargeable to the Civil Department.

Article 4th. The Disbursements on account of the Civil Department should, after being duly audited, and passed by the Military Auditor General, be transferred from the Military, to the Civil Department, with the requisite vouchers, quarterly; and the amount charged on the Books of the former to the debit of Territorial Books.

4th August 1820.

Captain Stephen Whitehill of the 3d Regiment Native Cavalry and Major of Brigade at Kaira is allowed a furlough to England on sick Certificate, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. W. Gillum of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed to officiate as Quarter Master to that Battalion until further orders from the 27th ultimo, and Lieutenant J. H. M. Luyken of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry is nominated to act as Adjutant to that Battalion until further orders from the 1st Instant.

5th August 1820

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Regulation established under date the 9th of December last regarding General and other staff officers absent on leave, shall be considered equally applicable to Regimental staff officers.

7th August 1820.

Lieutenant A. N. Riddell, Assistant Paymaster in Guzerat and Captain A. W. Brown, Barrack Master in the Southern Division of Guzerat, are allowed to remain at the Presidency until the end of this month.

Lieutenant Charles Richrads of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to sea, and eventually to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the tonnage to be allotted in future to officers who may be provided with passage on small Craft at the public expense, from port to port within the limits of this Presidency, be, for

Field officers	- - - - -	40	Candies,
Captains	- - - - -	30	ditto;
Subalterns	- - - - -	20	ditto;
Warrant officers	- - - - -	10	ditto;

which is to be considered as providing for the transport of Baggage, servants and camp equipage, but not for Horses, nor any other description of cattle.

Staff officers having official rank are allowed tonnage for the same.

And any staff or mounted officer in the receipt of Horse allowance, who may proceed on duty by sea (if the nature of the duty he is upon require it) be, further provided with a passage for his Horse or Horses according to the number allowed him by the Regulation.

9th August 1820.

Lieutenant J. Cameron of the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry having produced the prescribed medical certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of ten months from the date of his embarkation.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England to Lieut. Colonel Robert Lewis, Quarter Master General of the Army.

The Governor in Council will have great satisfaction in bringing to the notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the meritorious services of this respectable officer for an uninterrupted period of nearly thirty six years, during which he has been selected to hold several staff appointments from the inferior one of Fort Adjutant to the distinguished situations of Judge Ad-

Chaplain for a horse for plate, purse, match, or Sweepstakes for age, heats 2 miles, entrance 2 gold mohurs.

2d. A Colts Purse of Rupees for all horses carrying weight for age one mile and a half heats, entrance 2 gold mohurs.

SECOND DAY,

THURSDAY 14th Dec.

1st. A Sweepstakes of Rupees 400 for maiden Arab horses, (the property of Subscribers) that have never started for plate purse, match or Sweepstakes, heats two miles, weight 9st. 7lbs. half forfeit. This Sweepstakes to be closed on the 1st of November. on or before which day the names of Subscribers to be sent to the Secretary.

2nd. A Give and Take of Rupees from the fund, for all horses carrying weight for inches, heats two miles, entrance two Gold mohurs.

THIRD DAY.

MONDAY 18th December,

1st. A Sweepstakes of 5 gold mohurs each with Rupees from the fund for all horses carrying 10 stone, heats two miles P. P. entrance two Gold mohurs.

2nd. The Ladies' purse of Rupees for all horses carrying weight for age and inches. The Winner of either of the cups to carry 7lbs extra. Heats two miles entrance 2 Gold mohurs.

FOURTH DAY

WEDNESDAY 20th Dec.

1st. A Sweepstakes of 10 Gold mohurs each with Rupees from the fund, for all colts carrying weight for age, heats two miles. The winner of any former race to carry 7lbs extra H. F. This sweepstakes to be closed on the 1st of December.

2nd. A Galloway plate of Rupees from the fund for all Galloways not exceeding 13hds. 2in. Heats 2 miles; all above 13hds. 1in to carry 8st 7lb and all under that height 8st entrance one Gold mohur.

FIFTH DAY,

FRIDAY THE 22nd Dec,

1st. The Hunters plate of Rupees from the fund with a Sweepstakes of 2 Gold mohurs to be added, for all horses carrying seven stone; heats 3 miles. Gentlemen Riders. Entrance one gold mohur. The winning horse to be sold for 1200 Rupees if demanded within half an hour after the race. The owners of running horses to have the choice as they come in and after them all other persons.

2nd. The Poona Purse of Rupees from the fund for all horses carrying 8st 7lbs, heats 3 miles. The winner of any former race during the meeting to carry 7lbs extra.

SIXTH DAY,

MONDAY THE 25th Dec.

1st. The Beaten plate for all horses that have not been drawn or distanced during the meeting; heats 1½ miles, to be weighted by the Stewards.

2nd. The Pony plate for all Ponies under 12hds 2in. Catch weight. One mile and a half heat.

Horses that have never won above 100 Rs. in plate, purse, match or Sweepstakes, are considered "maidens" on the Poona Course.

Colts must have at least one Colts tooth in their heads on the day of entrance viz. the 15th of November and such as are not produced at Poona on that day, must, when entered have a certificate signed by three Gentlemen to the above effect. Colts entered under such certificate

...the animal is known as a theme that has exercised both the tongue and the hand of many, still the knowledge of the manner of preserving them in health and of curing their diseases is regarded as a secret beneath the dignity of a man of education, and the practice as derogatory to the character of a Gentleman. Superior however to vulgar prejudices, convinced, and aware of its great utility and universal importance, let us consider the treatment of these animals as worthy our attention, and also worthy to be ranked among the liberal arts, and regard the practice of attending to their diseases as no longer incompatible with the pretensions of the scholar, or the rank of a Gentleman, wherefore we hope that by the exertion of Gentlemen it will not only rise in dignity, but also that its utility will become daily more and more manifest; any work which describes their Anatomy and which teaches the healing of their diseases must be beneficial to the world at large and to ourselves in particular; there are but few classes of men in India but will hail and participate in the advantages to be derived from it. Not only government, but every possessor of Camels will be interested, particularly those who are compelled to keep a great number, and whose leisure or inclination would permit them to become acquainted with the fundamental principles of the art, by the acquisition of which they will be enabled to direct in cases of emergency. Medical men will also be interested in this production for their opinion will often be required in cases in which analogy totally fails, but in which they would be willing to be useful, wherefore it is needless to add how valuable such a work would prove to the community; the gross ignorance and the gross impropriety of treating these animals hitherto by our camelmen has awakened our attention and has convinced us of the absolute necessity of becoming our own Doctors and of receiving instruction; for which we now seek. To acquire however any correct information on so important a subject, a ground-work must first be laid down, the Anatomy of the body must be demonstrated, together with the laws of the animal economy, its deviation from health, the cause of these deviations, the progress of return towards a healthy state and also the mode of hastening its return. By such means shall we be taught first to think, and then to act on some sure steps for ourselves; and in cases of emergency also for others. A Book therefore on this subject would be a directing post to improving the advantages derivable from it, would awaken the attention of others also, and in time we should be enabled to treat this animals scientifically; thus these benefits and advantages would be brought into general use and that encouragement would be given cannot be doubted. The present Governor who often has accompanied the army into the field, cannot but have observed their utility, consequently convinced of this, he would we think, be the first to support and encourage the enquiry, which example no doubt, would be followed by every other gentleman belonging to the presidency. The army would hail the accession of new light bursting on the subject and contribute also their mite with readiness and pleasure; it is public or professional gratified that hitherto no means at their command (who have they heard on so public a mand) have not come forward to enquire on so good, or to promote or proceed. Now that we are useful and so interesting a point of nearly the whole country which is indigent

The arrival of the Brothers has put in possession of many interesting facts, but has furnished us but with few details, our regular series of papers being in the Katherine Stuart Forbes; whose arrival we now look anxiously for.

We rejoice to find that in England at least order has resumed its reign, though Ireland still remains in a disturbed state.

We have been only fortunate enough to receive two papers, the one containing the account of the meeting of Parliament, & the King's speech; the other the State trials commencing with that of Thistlewood on the 17th of April, and ending with that of Tidd and Davidson on the 27th; sentence was passed on the 28th but we are not in possession of the particulars.

Spain is by no means tranquil, the accounts from Madrid, of the middle of April (a month after the confirmation of the new constitution) speak of fresh conspiracies.

In another part of our paper will be found the observations made by the Editor of the Times on the Kings speech; and we cannot forbear saying, that they are not only ill timed but uncalled for "the mighty difference between *tweedle dum* and *tweedle dee*." We applaud opposition to ill timed measures, to bad Government and wicked ministers, but where systematic warfare is carried on against all measures whether right or wrong it has the appearance of a party, if not of a malignant spirit; which we cannot tolerate.

The Kings coronation is to take place in September; but nothing is said, concerning the Queen, although it appears her right has been acknowledged by the Chancellor, and all the Judges.

The Leven Frigate; Capt. Bartholomew, c. is fitting for the Cape of Good Hope.—A new ship, to carry 24 guns, to be called the Alligator, is ordered to be built in the East Indies.

The name of Mr. Walter Scott appears in this day's Gazette, as the first Baronet created by his Majesty's since his accession to the throne.

Sir Thomas Lawrence, Knt, is elected President of the Royal Academy, in the room of the late Benjamin West, Esq.

Sir Charles Wolseley and Pars on Harrison have been tried and found guilty, but a rule nisi has been granted for a new trial.

Hunt and several of his associates were tried at York for the conspiracy; the trial lasted 10 days, and the deliberation of the Jury five hours; when Hunt, Johnston, Knight, Healy and Bamford were found guilty, and Moorhouse James, Wild, Swift, and Saxton, were acquitted.

Hunt was found guilty generally on the 4th count of the indictment and sentenced to find security for his good behaviour in the sum of 2000 £. he has however signified his intention to move for a new trial.

At Leicester Sir Francis Burdet has also been tried and found guilty of a libel in publishing the letter to the Electors of Westminster.

A small Shipment of Cotton has taken place for China, merely as a remittance.

The Bengal papers give us no precise account of the Shipwreck of the Carron.

A case interesting to merchants and owners of Ships came on in the supreme court of Calcutta on the 14th of July, when it was decided, that a Ship under sail doing injury to another at anchor, is liable to make good the damage.

Our late Governor Sir Evan Nepean had arrived in Town, and we are happy to learn he was in good health. He had been sworn in as a Privy Counsellor, and taken his seat at the board. Maj: Gen: Sir Benj. D'Urban K. C. B. is appointed Capt. Gen. and Governor of Antigua and Montserrat.

The London Gazette of 15th April contains an order to keep the 24th of April as His Majesty's birthday instead of the 12th Aug.

A duel took place between the Hon. C. H. Hutchinson M. P. for Cork and P. W. Callaghan Esq. "Mr. Hutchinson was wounded in one of the fingers of the left hand which has been since amputated."

Bom. Cour.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

The following Ships have arrived in England since our last notices respecting them.

From Bombay, Albion, H. C. C. Ship York, and Bombay Merchant.

From Bengal, Commander Hayes, Lord Sidmouth, Elizabeth, Globe and Prince Regent.

From China, Cornwall, Matilda, and Apollo.

The Chartered Ship Camden the Katherine Stewart Forbes, and the Lady Borringdon, may be now daily expected.

The H. C. Ship Lady Melville will leave this for Bengal on Sunday next, and the Canning for China about the same time.

The Honorable Company's Cruiser Thetis sailed on Sunday for the Red-Sea, to join H. M. Squadron cruising there, but meeting with bad weather she returned to the Harbour on Monday evening.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 10th The H. C. Extra Ship Brothers, Ralph Stamp, from London.

Do.—14th The H. C. Cruiser Thetis, Lieutenant George Robson, from Sea.

PASSENGERS.

Per Brothers.—H. S. Arden, DEPARTURES.—August 10th Portuguese Ship Marquis de Anjerja, Valomont Joze de Silveira, to Macao.

Do.—18th Ship Blendon Hall (Free Trader) Alexander Greig, to England.

Do.—The H. C. Cruiser Thetis, Lieutenant George Robson, to Mocha.

PASSENGERS.

By Blendon Hall.—Lieutenant H. Dunbabin, of the 11th Regiment, N. I. Lieut. W. Waterfield, Lieut. & Brevet, Captain John McIntire, of the 10th Regt, N. I. Lieut. George Sangster, of the 9th Regt, N. I. Lieut. Webster and Son, George, of H. M. 67th Regt, Mr Thomas Spencer, Captain Charles Sealy, H. C. Marine, Lieut. Charles Harrison, of H. M. 67th Regt, Sergeant Richard Gee & his wife, Lieut Charles Richards, of the 2d 16th Regt, N. I. Mrs Mack, Mrs C. Dickenson, Master Dickenson, Misses F. and E. Dickinson, Mr. T. Forbes, Civil Service Captain Cameron, M. N. I. Mr. T. Harris.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Eliza, for Mauritius.

H. C. { Ship Lady Melville, for Bengal, Ship Canning, China.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Cruisers.

Sylph, Thetis.

H. C. Ships.

Canning, Lady Melville, and Brothers.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ahmedy, Lowjee, Ann, Lovely Tish, Myra, Francis Warden, Faz el Kerim, Bannerman, Milford, Carron.

FREE TRADERS.

Phoenix.

BENGAL SHIPS.

Susan, Eliza.

COCHIN AND MALABAR.

Cochin, Samdany.

PORTUGUEZE.

Caroline.

ARABS.

Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor.

...flyus, from Pe.
...Stevenson, from Bom-
...John Russell, from Acheen

OFF CALCUTTA.

...Eliza.
...The Resource.
...The Ganges.

...10, The Mentor, (Brig)
...Do. 16, The Charlotte.

REMARKS.

H. M. Ship Carron, Captain Farneaux, which left the Pilot on the 15th instant, was wrecked 20 miles from Juggernaut on the Coast.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

July 13.—Brig Catherine, R. Gibson, for Coringa Ship Vittoria, Captain T. Driver, for London, vi Cape.

15. Brig Colonel Young, J. J. Hodges, for New South Wales and South America.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Fame, Udney (Brig) and Triton, (ditto.)

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 15th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—The Cumbrian and Glenelg.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—H. C. Ship Castle Huntly, Asia and Astell.

SAVOUR.

Remain,—The Roberts, outward bound.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 20, Brig Lazelle Eugena Logallais, from Pondicherry 19th July.

22, Ship Ajax, W. Clark, from Plymouth 10th February, Madeira 9th March, Cape 23rd May, and Colombo 17th July.

25, Brig Admiral Drury, C. Tacket, from Trincomallie 20th, and Negapatam 23d July.

26, Brig Fanny, J. B. Smith, from Port Louis, 14th June, and Pondicherry 25th July.

DEPARTURES.—July 21, Ship Waterloo, Samuel Lovell, for Calcutta.

Do, Brig Anna Catherine, J. Oudechoorn, for Trincomallie.

22, Ship Alexander, B. Rogers, for Calcutta.

Ditto, Brig Tagus, Thomas Meyler, for ditto.

Ditto, Brig Lazelle Eugena, Logallais, for ditto.

Ditto, H. M. Schooner Tender Cochliu T. H. Terynan, on a cruise.

CEYLON.

JULY 8, 1820.

TRINCOMALLIE.—Arrived 20th June, Brig Anna Catherine, J. Oudechoorn from Negapatam.

Sailed 23d. H. M. Ship Liverpool, F. A. Collier, C. B. Captain for Madras & China—Passenger W. Patrick, Esq.

Ditto 26d. H. M. Ship Eden,—Lock, Esq, Captain for Madras.

Arrived 30th June, Brig Miera Madith, C. Liversz Master, from Negapatam—Passengers Paymaster Bues, H. M. 73d Regt, & Family.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

NONE.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.

On the 8th July, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Joseph Parson, Mr. Benjamin Bond, of the H. C. Marine, to Mrs. Sarah Sharpe.

BIRTHS.

At Ghazepore, on the 3d July, the Lady of George Wilson, Esq. of a son.

On the 4th July, the Lady of G. N. Check, Esq. civil Surgeon, of a son.

At Howrah, on the 7th July, the wife of Mr. G. Porter, of the H. C.'s Botanic Gardens, of a Daughter.

On the 8th July, the wife of Mr. Thomas Jones, of a son.

On Tuesday, the 11th July, the Lady of Basil Ronald, Esq. of a son.

On the 19th instant, Mrs. Samuel Greenway, of a Daughter, being her 17th child—10 boys and 7 girls.

DEATHS.

On the 9th July, Lieut. John Beckett, of H. M. 17th Regt. of Foot, aged 30 years.

On the night of Wednesday, the 12th July, Captain David Nicholl, of the Ship Thetis, much respected by his friends for his exemplary conduct and professional worth. When going off to his Ship, he fell overboard from his dingy by some accident, and was unfortunately drowned.

At Nuzerabad, on the 25th June, aged 15 months and 8 days, Hugh Gosart P. Baker, only son of Captain Baker, commanding 2d Rampoorah Local Battalion.

At Cawnpore, on the 29th June, Henry Nolan, Esq. Pay master of H. M. 11th Dragoon, sincerely regretted by his brother officers and friends.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Trichinopoly, on the 19th July, the Lady of Lieutenant Morphet, H. M.'s 53d Regiment of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 15th instant, the Lady of William Welliton, Esq. of the Madras Medical Establishment, of a Son and Heir.

At Bangalore, on the 16th instant, the Lady of Captain Wigan, of a son.

At Hyderabad, on the 14th July, the Lady of Lieut. Holroyd, Commanding the Resident's Escort of a son.

On the 21st instant, at St. Thome, Mrs. H. Chapman, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 19th June, at Tanjore, Hans Gordon, Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment.

CEYLON.

MARRIAGE.

At Colombo on the 5th July, by the Honorable and Venerable the Archbishop, William Granville, Esq. of H. M. Ceylon Civil Service, to Miss Frances Turnour, Second Daughter of the late Honorable George Turnour, and niece of the Earl of Winterston.

EUROPE.

Died lately at Cullinstown, near Dublin, in his 70th year, Rear-Admiral Sir Clivechster Fortescue, Knt, Ulster King of Arms. He was appointed Captain in the Navy, Nov. 2, 1780, and retired as Rear-Admiral in March 5, 1799. By his decease, Compensation Annuities granted to his office of King of Arms, at the Union, amounting to £1,021 5s. (besides his pay as Rear-Admiral) reverts to the public purse.

...last, Captain Stephen Digby, late Earl of Ichester and ...
R. N. ... at Exmouth, in his 34th ...
Died on the ... of Ludgershall, Wilts.
... Captain C. ... Kennington, Surrey.
the Rev. J. Selwyn, formerly Secretary ...
Died on the 8th inst.
aged 74, George Urwin, ...
to Lord Nelson.

Madras.

JULY, 31.

The Honorable Company's Chartered Ship *Woodford*, Captain Chapman, from the Lizard the 15th of April, arrived in the Roads this morning.

Passengers; Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. M'Quin, Mrs. Tweddle, Mrs. Jefferys, Misses B. & A. Snow; Lt. Col. Fleming, Lt. Col. Torrens, Captain Snow, Capt. Dalziel, Captain Quin, Captain Tweddle, Lieut. Jefferys, Lieut. Bullock, Lieut. Jas. Atkin; Messrs. Arnot, James, Delmot, E. Millet, R. Gordon, H. Barnett, H. Conyngham, J. M'Murdo, Jas. Pate, H. S. Bisco, Wanweck, P. S. Johnstone, J. B. Cholon, E. James, J. P. Cargenven, W. Mandy, S. Annay.

The Private Ship *Lady Nugent*, Captain Swanston, from Liverpool the 18th of March, arrived yesterday; No Passengers.

The *Partridge* it appears, did not finally leave England until the middle of April.

English Extracts.

LONDON.—FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1820

PRICE OF STOCKS.	
Bank Stock, 224 3/4	Long Ann. 17 1/2
3 per Cent. Red. 63 1/2	India Bond, 15
3 per Cent. Cons. 69 1/2	Exch. B. 1/2
2 1/2 per Cent. 77 1/2	Lotte
4 per Cent. 87 1/2	
Int. Navy, 10 1/2	

...of importance to foreign papers which arrived since ...
Chambers did not meet on ...
Spanish paragraphs are from ...
the 14th instant, and from Pampe ...
16th. Fresh conspiracies are talked ...
the journals of the capital, but the ...
is not among them. "That jour ...
the Madrid article" continues to ...
with much respect of the King, and ...
show the whole blame of what has pass ...
upon his Ministers, who were not Casti ...
lian nobles, but taken from the dregs of the ...
people."—The following are translations:

"MADRID, APRIL 14.

"The decree, or rather the provisional decision of the King, suspending the return of the *Josephinos*, embraces all Spaniards above the rank of Captain in the army, and all persons in the higher civil offices, who entered the service of the *soi-disant* King Joseph. A great number of families affected by this decision have stopped at Bayonne.

"Some journals of the capital speak of a new conspiracy, which was to excite commotions in Cadiz and other towns of Andalusia. It is attributed to the clergy. But there are only some violent writers who pretend to have received this intelligence. The Journal *El Constitucional* makes no mention of it.

"The elections proceed every where with the greatest tranquillity, although political questions are warmly discussed. The report is not confirmed that a republic has been proposed in any of the provinces, nor that Catalonia has expressed a wish to separate from the rest of the kingdom.

"On the 2d of April General Quiroga caused himself to be enrolled as a private soldier in the national militia of Cadiz. In all official letters written or received on this subject, the title *Citizen* precedes all others."

"PAMPELUNA, APRIL 16.

"The King has revoked Don Escudero, who was appointed Political Chief of this Province, and has nominated in his place Don Clemente de Lignea, who has been approved by the Provisional Junta.

"The *Impartial de Navarre* says that on the 31st of March a conspiracy was discovered at Cadiz, the object of which was to excite the regiment of the King to attack the citizens, and effect a counter-revolution. It adds, that General Ferraz, being apprized of it by a sergeant, surprised and arrested two canons, who were considered the authors of the plot. The curate of St. Laurence was also arrested. The same journal announces, that at Lugo, in Galicia, and at Alicante, several monks were arrested at the moment when they were mingling with the soldiers to excite them to a counter-revolution. Some reflections are made upon this intelligence, and the writer designates as counter-revolutionary a part of the clergy, who were formerly attached to the Peace of Godoy, and afterwards to Joseph Bonaparte."

PROCESSION OF HIS MAJESTY TO PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday, between one and two o'clock, his Majesty went in state to the House of Lords, for the purpose of opening the new Parliament. Orders to this effect had been issued to the departments of the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Board of Works, &c. By command of his Majesty,

the usual course of the procession was altered. It has, for many years, been the invariable practice for the Sovereign to proceed in the first instance from the Palace in which he resided to St. James's Palace, where he dressed, and proceeded in state, across the Park, to the House of Lords. But it has now been ordered, and finally arranged, that the procession should set out from the Palace of Carlton House, by the grand entrance in Pall-mall from thence along Pall-mall, Cockspur-street, Charing cross, Whitehall, and Parliament-street, to the House.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Lord Gwydir, attended by the Yeomen Usher of the Black Rod, Mr. Quarre, and a guard of 15 of the King's Yeomen, together with the Lords Officers, with lighted flambeaux, proceeded to examine the several apartments of the House of Peers, the vaults, &c., under both arches of the venerable remains of St. Stephen's, and the Speaker's public dining-room, here, chaplaincy under the House of Commons, which is now the other officers in attendance, His Lordship, accompanied by Mr. Lee, then stationed the eleven o'clock a party of the high constable, and with their band, and the Coldstream Guards, and proceeded to the House of Lords, to preserve decency. So great was the anxiety to gain admission into the House, that many of the Peers, carriages drove in at ten o'clock; but positive orders had been given to open any of the doors till 12 o'clock, not even the Peers themselves. This order was strictly enforced, and when the doors were opened none but Peers' orders were admitted. Beside Palace-yard being filled with carriages, a line of them reached to the end of Parliament-street by eleven o'clock.

The assemblage, both within the walls of the house and in the streets, was the most numerous that we have ever seen. The King was cheered both in going and returning. His Majesty appeared in good spirits, but not in good health: he was dressed in purple, embroidered with gold.

His Majesty King GEORGE IV. yesterday opened the first reign, by a speech pronounced from the throne.

...do not note of time but by its loss."

...says: yet the present is rather an incident than a concluding portion of time; and we

now note the beginning of a new era, not the close of an old one. Few people at present think how vast an incident in a nation's history is a fresh reign—that it immediately alters the form of legal pleadings, and public treaties—and, which is of much more affecting interest, that it is one of the marks established by general consent or usage, for ascertaining a nation's age. From henceforward, therefore, "to the last syllable of recorded time," though no very essential change is operated in our condition, we shall be spoken of as living under different circumstances—under a different King; and the desultory readers of our history, who as it descends lower in the stream of time, may be but little disposed to burden their memories with its multiplying events, will yet revert with curiosity to so marked an occurrence as the opening of a new reign. The speech delivered yesterday by his Majesty will then be perused: it will present no very favourable view of the circumstances of the nation at the time of which it treats, after six years of peace: but yet we have that pride in our country's courage and resources which induces us to hope, that he who reads so much will also ascertain that those six years of peace were preceded by more than twenty years of furious war, ending in a glorious triumph on our part; and that he will thence infer, that by a frugal, intelligent, and competent administration, we might have been better; we might also, had it not been for the native vigour and unconquerable spirit of the people, have been much worse.

Of the general tenour and import of the speech we have but little to say; it describes, as well as the speech-makers are able, and (when their peculiar bias is taken into consideration) somewhat liberally, the state of the nation. But it is usual with historians, and particularly those of France, when they have treated of a reign, to give a specimen of the language at the period of which they have written. We hope the King's speech of 1820 will not hereafter be assumed as the criterion of the English language at the present day. These compositions have indeed long excited remarks; and Cobbet, we once observed, in the trash which he calls a grammar, gives his specimens of false concord and syntax out of one of them. We should have supposed, in looking over the present speech, that much more had at first been written; and that, after each Cabinet Minister had struck out what he did not like, the remainder had been sent to the printer, no regard being had to coherence or relevancy. The first division is like a pawnbroker's inventory: it consists of three articles wholly dissimilar and unconnected: the meeting of Parliament, the late King's good example, and the amity of Foreign Powers, are enumerated almost in so many words. Dr. Johnson, we recollect, finds fault with Denham's celebrated couplets, ("Oh could I flow like thee, &c.") because there may be languages into which they could not be translated. We know not that any one was obliged to translate Denham; but his Majesty's speech must, of necessity, be translated into all the languages of Europe; and we shall be curious to see what the French and Germans will make of the first paragraph. "I have taken the earliest opportunity of assembling you here, after having recurred to the sense of my people." Dr. Bentley, in his dissertation on Phalaris, says, he shall "occur to to an objection;" but if it be meant in the speech, by the phrase of "recurring to the sense of the people," to allude to the late general election, his Majesty, as King, had never yet occurred to that sense; and finally, the late general election was neither an act of occurrence, nor one of recurrence, on the part of his Majesty, being antecedently ordained by the constitution, without

his present Majesty's assent or will. So precise and intelligible is the language which ministers put into the mouth of their sovereign at the commencement of his reign! The Court Newsman would have written better.

The assurances of frugality, and of feeling for public distress, in the arrangement of the Civil List, (contained in the second division of the speech) are valuable so far only as they shall be hereafter confirmed by the propositions of Ministers and the sanction of Parliament; and the nation will receive the present pledges with that degree of confidence which the fulfilment of prior promises and obligations may have inspired. Without frugality, however, we are convinced, that intolerable difficulties must ensue.

In this second division of the speech, also addressed to the Commons, a most singular anomaly occurs. We own ourselves with pride and pleasure to be the subjects of a limited monarchy; and the King as the head and only executive power, has always hitherto, in speaking of the force of the country, been in the habit of saying, "My fleets and my armies." But here we are made to say, "It is matter of regret to me that the state of the country does not permit us to add to our forces."

Who could be written such know—and who could read it before a serious public? It is a division of the speech which does to the country, and operates on the late To this, taken *per se*, we have but little objection. Distress among the labouring classes is no doubt the cause of their dissatisfaction, and discontent has been fanned by wicked men and turbulence and riot. But upon the effect of the late laws, the King's speech in Parliament at variance with that of Mr. Canning at Liverpool; and both refute the statements of the *Courier*—that sagacious personage, who teaches his Majesty's Ministers logic and language. According to Mr. Canning, the late acts had converted this country into a perfect Garden of Eden before the Tempter had gained admission: all was peace, piety, and subordination among us. The speech, however, acknowledges that, in spite of these wonder-working acts, there was violence and insurrection in certain districts of the country; while the *Courier's* pages teem with narratives of "murder and rebellion." What can be said of accounts so discordant and contradictory? If we may copy the language of the speech, we should say, that, "for my own part, we are of opinion that some of the late acts might be well intended; but till the real state of the country is more accurately defined than in the above authorities, it would be difficult to appreciate justly their operation and effect."

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, R.

Whereas it hath been represented unto Us, that during the night of the 1st day of April instant, many Copies of a printed treasonable Paper, intitled an Address to the Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, and purporting to be issued by Order of a Committee of Organization for forming a provisional Government, were affixed on the walls and other conspicuous places in the City and environs of Glasgow, and is various other parts of the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Dumfries, and Stirling. Now We being desirous of bringing to justice the Authors and Printers of the said treasonable Paper, do hereby promise Our most gracious pardon to any person or persons concerned in affixing and publishing of the same; except the authors and printers thereof, who shall give such information to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, or to Our Advocate of Scotland, or to the Lord Provost of Our City of Glasgow, as shall lead to the detection of the authors or printers thereof: And, for further encouragement to make the said discovery; We do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Pounds to any persons (except as before excepted), giving such information as aforesaid, so that the said authors or printers may be convicted of writing, composing, and printing the said treasonable paper.

Given at our Court at Carlton House, this 8th day of April, 1820, and in the first year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[This Gazette offers Reward of 180 guineas and the King's pardon, for the apprehension of the incendiary who endeavoured to set on fire the College of Vicars, at Hereford, on Tuesday last.]

*** A mount of Bank Notes & Post Bills in circulation, during the Quarter ending 5th of April—£43,913,315s6d.

A group of small islands has been discovered by Captain de Peyster, of the ship *Rebecca*, in the Pacific Ocean, lying in the track between Valparaiso and the East Indies.

A Ministerial Evening Paper says,—“We understand, that in consequence of an application from the Austrian Court to our Government, requesting that more indulgence should be allowed to Bonaparte, orders have been

despatched to St. Helena for that purpose, and have been carried into effect. It seems that he is now permitted to walk or ride without a guard, though there is no relaxation in those measures of security which are deemed necessary to prevent the possibility of escape.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, APRIL 27.

About 2 o'clock his Majesty came in state to the House of Peers, & being seated on the throne, the Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod was directed to summons to the Commons attend. The Speaker and several members of the House of Commons soon appeared; but, notwithstanding precautions had been taken to prevent the promiscuous admission of strangers, it was with difficulty the members could approach the bar. No person was admitted into the lobbies of the House of Lords without a Peer's order; but the desire to see the new throne, and to be present on the opening of the new Parliament by his Majesty, caused an unusually numerous attendance of members of Parliament. There was also more than the usual proportion of ladies present at the delivery of the speech. The Speaker and the members of the Commons having got to the bar, his Majesty delivered from the throne the following speech:—

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have taken the earliest occasion of assembling you here, after having recurred to the sense of my people.

“I meet you personally, for the first time since the death of my beloved father, I am anxious to assure you, that I shall always continue to imitate his great example, in unceasing attention to public interests, and in paternal solicitude for the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects.

“I have received from foreign Powers renewed assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate with me the relations of peace and amity.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

“The estimates for the present year will be laid before you.

“They have been framed upon principles of strict economy; but it is to me matter of the deepest regret that the state of the country has not allowed me to dispense with those additions to our military force which I announced at the commencement of the last session of Parliament.

“The first object to which your attention will be directed is the provision to be made for the support of the Civil Government, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown.

“I leave entirely at your disposal my interest in the hereditary revenues; and I cannot deny myself the gratification of declaring, that so far from desiring any arrangement which might lead to the imposition of new burdens upon my people or even might diminish, on my account, the amount of the reductions incident to my accession to the throne, I can have no wish, under circumstances like the present, that any addition whatever should be made to the settlement adopted by Parliament in the year 1816.

“Lords and Gentlemen,

“Deeply regret that the machinations and designs of the disaffected should have led in some parts of the country to acts of open violence and insurrection, I cannot but express my satisfaction at the promptitude with which those attempts have been suppressed by the vigilance and activity of the magistrates, and by the zealous co-operation of all those of my subjects whose exertions have been called forth to support the authority of the laws.

“The wisdom and firmness manifested by the late Parliament, and the due execution of the laws, have greatly contributed to restore confidence throughout the kingdom, and to discountenance those principles of sedition and irreligion which had been disseminated with such malignant perseverance, and had poisoned the minds of the ignorant and unwary.

“I rely upon the continued support of Parliament in my determination to maintain, by all the means entrusted to my hands, the public safety and tranquillity.

“Deploring, as we all must, the distress which still unhappily prevails among many of the labouring classes of the community, and anxiously looking

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

THE WALTZ.

Addressed to a Gentleman who severely reproached the introduction of this Dance into private Parties of Friends.

Forbear the Waltz, if in your mind
You but one spark of frailty find,—
Forbear the Waltz if in your heart
One lurking devil plays his part,—
Forbear the Waltz, if you would shrink
From telling all you feel and think;
But if the bosom's closest fold
Might be to honour'd eyes unroll'd,
Nor blushes tinge the guilty cheek
Could Conscience find a tongue to speak,
Then ask consulting Beauty's arm,
(Who not deserving, fears no harm)
Then yield the prey by Nature meant,
For woman's weaker fabric lent,
Then pace the room with agile bound,
Or whirl in rapid mazes round,
Then fearlessly the Waltz begin,
Nor harmless pastime link with Sin.

REPROACH ME NOT.

Yes, Arthur, I smil'd in your absence 'tis true,
But then it was only when thinking of you,
Yes, pleas'd with Orlando's discourse I might seem
But then it was only when you were his theme.

Then hush your suspicions, dismiss all your fears,
Each moment of absence your image endears,
For the heart once possess'd by affection like mine
Shall in fondness increase, but can never decline.
C. N.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

forward to its removal or mitigation, it is in the mean time our common duty effectually to protect the loyal, the peaceable, and the industrious, against those practices of turbulence and intimidation, by which the period of relief can only be deferred, and by which the measure of the distress has been incalculably aggravated.

I trust, that an awakened sense of the dangers which they have incurred, and of the arts which have been employed to seduce them, will bring back by far the greater part of those who have been unhappily led astray, and will revive in them that spirit of loyalty, that due submission to the laws, and that attachment to the Constitution, which subsist unabated in the hearts of the great body of the people, and which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, have secured to the British nation the enjoyment of a larger share of practical freedom, as well as of prosperity and happiness, than have fallen to the lot of any nation in the world."

Their Lordships then adjourned and re-assembled again soon after 5 o'clock.

His Majesty's Speech being read twice, first by the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards by the Clerk at the table.

Lord Granville rose. The noble Lord said, that not being much accustomed to public speaking, he felt considerable embarrassment in addressing their lordships on the present occasion, and that embarrassment could not fail to be not a little increased when he considered how many noble lords their were now around him who were far better qualified than he to do justice to the task he had undertaken: but it was at the same time highly satisfactory to him, whilst performing this duty, to reflect, that the speech which had on this important occasion been delivered from the throne, was one the language of which was of a nature almost to preclude discussion; and that the sentiments of the address he was about to move were such as must necessarily command the general, he might say unanimous, concurrence of their lordships. This consideration was more peculiarly satisfactory at the present moment, for there never was a period when it was of so much importance for both houses of parliament to show unanimity in their devotion to the throne and attachment to the institutions of the country; and the spirit by which they were animated would be best proved by abstaining from introducing topics calculated to create division. The occasion on which he addressed their lordships was most important, whether considered as the commencement of a new era or the close of one that had passed. In looking back to the history of the country under his late Majesty, they beheld a period marked by various and important vicissitudes. The annals of the late reign afforded more historical lessons than those of preceding centuries. In them their lordships might learn what ought to be avoided, and what it was fit to imitate. They would see how, in another country, an event which had commenced with appeals to philanthropy and humanity had

been changed to anarchy and bloodshed, and had finally terminated in a military despotism. This example warned them carefully to maintain the constitution from which they had derived such benefits. He was old enough to remember the time when the people of this country were instigated to imitate France; & the spirit which then prevailed was of such a nature, that it justly excited alarm. He who now were the crown of these realms notwithstanding there were among his earliest friends some who held opinions different from his, was among the first to give to the measures of Government the support of his name and authority. His great example was followed by the most distinguished men of that day, and by the great majority of the country. The consequence was, that discontents were suppressed, and the designs of the disaffected were defeated. It was with great propriety, then, that they were this day called upon by the Crown to imitate the example of his late Majesty, and to discountenance the principles of sedition and insurrection, which had been disseminated by malignant persecution, and to point out the minds of the ignorant and the unwary, and to show the fatal effects of warring, and of the fatal effects of warring. Their Lordships had already had so much experience of the danger of the country in those days, was not, however, completely removed by the defeat of the internal enemies of the constitution. The great military power of France seemed a most formidable external danger, and threatened the country with invasion. France being at last enabled to command the resources of almost all the countries of Europe, and to bring them against Great Britain, the contest became most arduous, and the difficulties were such as could only have been overcome by a people fully sensible of the advantages of the constitution under which they lived, and resolved to sacrifice every thing in its support. It must, however be admitted, that the exertions made by the country were almost beyond its means. The effects of the exhausting efforts which were made during the war were now severely felt. While the contest continued no distress was experienced, because, from the manner in which the contest was carried on, it secured to this country a commercial monopoly. Thus the means of carrying on the war increased with the progress of hostilities; but the growth of commerce, and the extent to which it was pushed, created a mass of manufacturing population, for which it was impossible to find employment on the restoration of peace. To the embarrassment occasioned by this state of things was to be added that arising from the number of men discharged from the army and the navy. These men, accustomed to warfare, were not disposed to suffer privations quietly, and all their habits prepared them for taking part in the scenes of turbulence which had agitated the country. To remove the difficulties arising from these circumstances was obviously one of the most important, and, at the same time, one of the most difficult problems that could be submitted for legislation; but, in whatever extent the distress of the country might exist, it certainly was not by seducing the poor from their daily labour, and by sowing sedition among the lower orders, that a cure could be obtained. At the end of the last century, when the demand for labour far exceeded the supply, the labourer not only obtained higher wages than formerly, but comparatively speaking, had it in his power to enjoy luxuries. It was not then surprising that the labourer should severely feel the difference which the change of circumstances had produced in his situation. It was therefore matter of compassion rather than of anger that men so situated, and necessarily ignorant with regard to great questions of policy, should be disposed to attribute their sufferings to causes quite foreign to the real ones, and should wish to resort to remedies incapable of affording them any relief. There was another circumstance which distinguished the present from all former periods, and which could not be overlooked in any view of the state of the country—he meant the great diffusion of education. This was regarded as one of the greatest advantages of the present age; but, in making this admission, it must at the same time

be allowed that it afforded an opportunity for the dissemination of dangerous doctrines; and when men in a state of the greatest distress were daily told that all their sufferings were owing to the Government, and that its overthrow would relieve them, they must be sanguine indeed who could suppose that the constant inculcation of such doctrines made no impression. This state of things doubtless occupied the attention of Government, and he hoped that, in the application of the remedy to the correction of the evil, a distinction would always be made between the deluded and the delayers. It was the indispensable duty of those who administered the Government, first to administer the tranquillity of the state and to secure the tranquillity of the people; but, having acquired that great object, it became their duty to discriminate between the parties by whom the safety of the state had been endangered. His Majesty had informed Parliament that he received renewed assurances of the dispositions of foreign powers. His Majesty had, therefore, no reason to apprehend any foreign war. Still, it was impossible not to perceive that the continent of Europe was being in a settled state. In which had recently taken place was a mixture of good and evil. Upon the whole, they were of a nature which did not permit the statesman or the philosopher to contemplate the result without apprehension. Their lordships' prayers would doubtless be for the establishment of a well-ordered system of liberty; but if, instead of that, anarchy or civil war should unhappily be inflicted, he trusted, that the consequence of such a state of things would not reach this country. While freed from apprehension with regard to our foreign relations, it was satisfactory to be informed, in the speech from the throne, that the country was not to be called upon for any fresh burdens, not even for any thing towards the maintenance of that civil establishment which they were always bound to support in a manner becoming the dignity and honour of the crown. The speech from the throne, while deploring the distress of the country, looked forwards to its removal. It certainly was not reasonable to expect that trade should again be carried on to the extent in which it existed during the late war. Our monopoly had ceased, and it was now our well-understood interest that every nation should have its share in the commerce of the world; and one effect of the peace, he hoped, would be to produce a more equal and liberal reciprocation of commercial advantages. The great difficulty which opposed the accomplishment of this important object existed in our restrictive laws, the operation of which had been on a former occasion described to their lordships by a noble baron, whom he did not now see in his place. Still, however, he was not without hope that some alteration would be made in that system of prohibition by which commercial enterprise was so severely checked. He was not fond of legislating on such subjects, but he could not help expressing his conviction that the revival of manufactures would soon be followed by a flourishing state of agriculture, for their interests were inseparable. He should now conclude satisfied that, while their lordships looked forward to better prospects, and recollected the great examples of the late reign, they would feel the necessity, as members of parliament, of discharging one common duty, by drawing closer the bonds which unite the Sovereign and the people. With that view he moved the address. His Lordship then read the address, which repeated, as usual, the sentiments of the speech.

The address from the throne being read,

Lord Howard (of Effingham) rose to second it. The noble lord alluded particularly to that part of the speech which related to the distress of the country, and the necessity of protecting the loyal and peaceable against the effect of those principles of sedition and irreligion which led to riot and disturbance, by taking advantage of the irritation which that distress created. It was not strange, he said, that severe distress

should be felt, when the state of our commerce and industry were considered. At one time we had nearly the commerce of the world, and our population was fully employed, in branches of industry, either for the supply of domestic or foreign demand. Now that commerce was much reduced by being shared among other nations, and our manufacturers and artisans were thrown out of work. They were consequently reduced to a state of poverty, and became an easy prey to the arts of the designing and the wicked. But, from whatever cause disaffection arose, the peaceable, the loyal, and the industrious, must be protected in their persons and property from its violence. He trusted that, by the firmness of the constituted authorities, the turbulent and seditious would be restrained, and the dissemination of their pernicious doctrines prevented. Those who had been deluded would, he hoped, then return to their former habits of industry, which would be found not only beneficial to themselves, but conducive to the interest and tranquillity of the state. At the same time it was to be dreaded, that many, who could not plead distress as the cause of their discontent, entertained designs against our constitution which must be resisted and put down, and were making endeavours to realize schemes of government which must be strenuously opposed. The people of this country would never yield to designs of this kind. If their authors endeavoured to intimidate the authorities, and to drive some part of the people to violence, he trusted their designs would be frustrated and destroyed by the loyalty and good sense of the great body of the nation, and that they would be rejected by all classes of men. He trusted that the people would be unimpaired our exertions, and that the noble lord concluded a speech, which, but very indistinctly audible beyond the bar, with seconding the address.

Earl Grosvenor said, that in speaking from the throne, at the commencement of sessions of parliament, it was generally thought proper to include a view of the system which ministers meant to pursue for the year; and it was a general practice, in those opposed to them, to enter into a discussion or consideration of all the topics so introduced. But on such an occasion as the present, at the commencement of a new reign—when his Majesty had been in the house for the first time since his accession—when he had addressed to their Lordships his first speech—it was desirable to avoid the introduction or the discussion of any subjects which might lead to a difference of opinion. Although, therefore, he felt that at other times it was proper to discuss the topics of speeches from the throne, to whatever difference of opinion they might lead, he was glad such a course was not necessary now. It was in every respect to be wished that the first address to the throne from the first parliament of his Majesty's reign should be adopted unanimously, and, to be unanimous, it was desirable that no discussion should be provoked on subject likely to create disunion. Entertaining this wish, he must give ministers praise for the manner in which they had worded the speech. They had abstained from the mention of any topics that were likely to divide the house. Therefore, as the speech and the address were such as to meet with his general approbation, he should have great satisfaction in saying "Content." He could have wished that the speeches of the noble mover and seconder had as studiously abstained from all subjects likely to create a difference of opinion. But it seemed to him, that his noble friend who moved the address had gone out of the natural track of the speech to find topics of difference. He (Lord Grosvenor) agreed with his noble friend in some parts of what he had said, but from other parts of his observations he entirely dissented. This was not the occasion, however, for the discussion of those points of difference; and the same motive which induced him to wish for unanimity in the address would prevent him from introducing opposition in the debate. He would not, however, let one remark of his noble friend pass without expressing his dissent from the prin-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1820.

(Continued from the last Page.)

ciple which it implied. He could never admit the truth of the insinuation, that the diffusion of education among all ranks of the community could be dangerous to any, or that a system of education like that followed generally in this country could be pernicious, or could create mischief. (Hear, hear.) Although the speech from the throne alluded only generally to our foreign relations, and mentioned no nation in particular, his noble friend had, in a qualified manner, adverted to the late events in Spain, and he (Lord Grosvenor) could not let the opportunity slip of expressing, in a more unreserved manner, his great satisfaction at the glorious revolution which had taken place in that country. (Hear, hear.) Knowing that Spain was once a great, an enterprising, and a victorious nation; knowing that its resources had been dried up, and its energies repressed, by the accumulated evils of tyranny, priestcraft, and superstition, and expecting from the late changes a revival of its ancient splendor, he could not but rejoice at the issue of the late events so creditable to those engaged in them, (hear, hear.) The noble lord concluded by expressing his concurrence in the address.

The Marquis of Lansdown said, that he looked with sincere satisfaction to the course which had been pursued, and the result to which their Lordships were likely to come. Whether he considered the nature of the topics introduced into the speech from the throne—whether he considered that this was the first time that his Majesty had addressed their Lordships in this house—or whether he adverted to the various important and painful circumstances connected with the situation of the country, and recent events—he saw abundant reason for wishing as great unanimity as possible to prevail on the present occasion. He (Lord Lansdown) therefore solemnly declared that he left the greatest satisfaction in being able to concur in the speech and the address, and in not being compelled, from duty or policy, to make the least opposition to it. His uniform private sentiment, and constant public declaration, being, that as great a practical retrenchment of our expenditure, and as economical a management of our finances as possible, were the only source of relief to the country—that they would constitute, if not a remedy for the public distress, at least an alleviation of its pressure—that they formed at least a line of conduct, which whether it sensibly ameliorated their condition or not, the people had a right to expect from their government, out of respect to their feelings—that their rulers could only obtain their cordiality and support by making such endeavours for their satisfaction;—such, he said, being his sentiments, so long cherished and so maturely considered, it was with peculiar pleasure that he saw a disposition to set a noble example from the throne of that economy which he had recommended—an example which he hoped would be followed as zealously, as sincerely, and as extensively as possible by the King's ministers in all the other branches of the public expenditure. (Hear, hear.) They ought to follow up such an example in the true spirit of it; and, if they did not wish to do so, he hoped that parliament would compel them. By such conduct, by a careful attention to the distresses of the people, and a zealous endeavour to reduce their burdens, the ministers and the legislature would do more to recall them to their duty, to allay their discontents, to secure their obedience, & to ensure their cordial co-operation in maintaining peace and tranquillity, than all the privations of suspen-

sions of liberty which they could inflict. (Hear, hear, hear.) He (Lord Lansdown) heard with great satisfaction many of the observations of his noble friend (Lord Granville) and most cordially concurred in most of them; and, without following him in some of his speculations (which, if he did not know, he should be forced to detain their Lordships longer than he now intended), he would merely say, that he concurred with him in his prospective system, especially with regard to our foreign relations. These were truly described as too uncertain in their issue to be the foundation of any distant hope; but he joined with his noble friend in the firm expectation and belief that nothing which had occurred, nothing which was likely to occur, could for some time to come disturb those relations of peace and amity which were so necessary to promote the general interest, happiness, and prosperity of nations, and to heal the wounds which a protracted war had inflicted on Europe. In alluding to Spain, his noble friend who had moved the address, and his noble friend who spoke last (Lord Grosvenor), had used language some what different. His noble friend who had spoken last called the issue of the late events in that country a glorious revolution, and his noble friend opposite (Lord Granville) had described the changes going forward as a conflict between good and evil. When thus described the late changes as painful in their progress and uncertain in their issue, he (Lord Lansdown) must remind him, that this conflict between good and evil was occasioned by the long prevalence of evil, (hear,) that it was caused by bad government, that the abuses of power led to the necessity of change, and that, if that change was attended with uncertainty and danger, it ought to teach a lesson to sovereigns not to create the necessity, and to subjects not to hazard it unnecessarily. (Hear.) The people of this country ought to learn from it not to run the risk of changes that must be attended with danger, and perhaps followed by despotism, while we enjoyed amid our distresses a great portion of practical freedom, while we had an equal administration of wise laws, and while we possessed a constitution, which, though it might contract blemishes or acquire defects by time and neglect, might by its own operation be brought back to its first principles of purity, without shock or commotion, and which constituted our present happiness and future security. (Hear, hear, hear.) In that part of his noble friend's (Lord Granville's) speech which referred to another topic connected with our foreign relations, he (Lord Lansdown) cordially concurred—a topic which was not adverted to in the speech from the throne, but which his noble friend could not pass unnoticed—he meant a relaxation of our restrictive system as it regards foreign commerce. He (Lord Lansdown) sincerely hoped that our prohibitory system would soon be brought under the view of the legislature. It was a subject which he had much at heart, and which he had often intended to bring forward. That it might now obtain the attention of government and of the legislature would be to him a noble satisfaction, and he was convinced, would give satisfaction to the country. But while he thus expressed his expectation along with his noble friend—while he indulged this hope—a hope entertained and indulged by others, it ought to be recollected that great firmness would be necessary to effect any change—that the application of general principles to our system of commerce must be a work of great delicacy and difficulty—that many partial interests must be encountered as obstacles, and that much immediate and partial distress must be incurred to es-

tablish a broad, general, and permanent system of national advantage and commercial freedom. To effect this, nearly as much courage and firmness would be requisite as in encountering the other difficulties of the country. Firmness, however, for that duty he hoped, would not be wanting in the King's ministers—firmness, he hoped, would not be wanting in the legislature; and he (Lord Lansdown) pledged himself, whenever the subject of a relaxation of our commercial restrictions—a great relaxation—was brought forward, he would support it with his utmost efforts. (Hear, hear.) Some of the steps in this important business could not much longer be delayed; it must come before parliament, and he hoped ministers would make up their minds, as he had made up his. He agreed with his noble friend that the administrators of the country had late seasons discharged their duty manfully, firmly, and ably; and, he might add, still more the Juries. (Hear, hear.) He was the more induced to mention them with merited praise, as not many months ago it had been said in that house, that they were reluctant to give verdicts; and it had been insinuated that they favoured the bad principles of which they would not authorize the punishment. They had nobly replied to that insinuation. He meant to allude to no particular verdict when he said that they had shown themselves equally unawed by the power of the crown or the influence of popular feeling. He was the more disposed to mention this circumstance with satisfaction, as on the due execution of the office of the Jury depended our civil privileges, the confidence of the middle classes of the people (classes which generally remained, he would say, untainted by those pernicious doctrines which were said to be diffused among them) in the administration of the laws, and the protection of those rights and privileges which, according to the expression of the speech from the throne, "have secured to the British nation the enjoyment of a larger share of practical freedom, as well as of prosperity and happiness, than has fallen to the lot of any nation in the world." The noble Marquis concluded by giving his concurrence to the address.

The Earl of Liverpool said, he hoped their Lordships would excuse him if he trespassed on their attention for a short time. After the manner in which the address had been moved by his noble friend—after the speech in which it had been seconded—and after the manner in which the two noble lords opposite had concurred in the address, he trusted he should not be considered as rising on this occasion to detain them more than a few moments. He could assure their Lordships it was not his intention to bring before them any topic which could create a difference of opinion, or which could tend to prevent that unanimity so desirable at the present moment. That unanimity must be desirable to their Lordships, from every circumstance connected with the business of the day. This was the first occasion that they had met their Sovereign in that house, and it was most desirable that their Lordships should be unanimous in going up to him with an address of thanks for his most gracious speech. But when they looked at the tenour of that speech—when they viewed that part where the illustrious individual was personally concerned—he was satisfied they would take that opportunity of going up with the address with unanimity and gracious sentiments which he had expressed. The noble lord who moved the address had well said that his Majesty had that day given a proof of magnanimous disinterestedness in every thing which concerned himself. This was important in itself, as it was calculated

to rivet him in the affections of his people—it was important, as it afforded an excellent example to those who were under him—and it was important, as it showed that a strict adherence to the principles of economy were to govern his Majesty's councils—principles which would afford the best security for the Government and the people. In looking at this part of his Majesty's most gracious speech, it was a great satisfaction to find that the address was unanimous. Having said thus much, he did not wish to detain their Lordships by going into the other topics which had been noticed in the speeches of the noble earl and marquis opposite; but he was anxious to correct a mistake into which a noble lord had fallen, relative to what had been observed by his noble friend on the subject of the general education of the lower orders. He (Lord Liverpool) had understood his noble friend to have said, that general education was a great national blessing, but that, in proportion as it was general, care should be taken that it was guided by good principles, lest, by a deviation from those principles, that which was calculated to be a blessing might be made a curse and a great national evil. Of the situation in which we stood with respect to foreign powers he would not speak, further than to say, that nothing was more important in our present circumstances, or in any circumstances, than that we should be on terms of strict friendship with other nations—that we should have adopted a real pacific system in all our relations with those powers. As to what was passing in some of the countries of Europe though it might be important, it was not, he considered a fit subject for discussion then. The noble marquis had made an allusion to the state of our commerce with respect to some prohibitory laws which had for a considerable time been acted upon, and which at present formed a part of our commercial laws. On this subject a great deal more might be said than would be consistent with the discussion of that evening. He did not, therefore, intend to enter upon it. But, though at present he would abstain from it, he could assure their Lordships that it was a matter upon which he was by no means indisposed to enter on a proper occasion. It was one to which he and others of his Majesty's ministers had given no inconsiderable degree of attention. His own opinions upon it were well known to many most respectable individuals in the city, and he should be prepared to declare them to their Lordships whenever a fit occasion offered. At the same time he wished to guard their Lordships, and those more immediately concerned, from any delusion on the subject. As to whether more good or more evil resulted from the operation of the present system, he would not now say; but perhaps, in some of the general principles respecting it, he did not differ from the noble marquis, though they might not agree in the minor detail. Not that by this he meant to convey that something might not be done, and some alterations might not be made; but their Lordships would admit that it was a subject which should be approached coolly and dispassionately, and that too much should not be expected from its first agitation. There was only one other topic on which he was disposed to trouble their Lordships—it was with respect to the administration of the laws and the distinction which should be made between those who were principally guilty, and those who were only deluded by the artifices of others. He hoped it would be found that this was the policy which his Majesty's government intended to pursue. He trusted that, in looking at the disturbances which had arisen in places where distress was known to exist, it would be found that, of those engaged in them,

there were men, ay, and bodies of men, who had been deluded into those practices, and had not been guilty in the first instance. He hoped, also, that the same feeling which should urge the punishment of those who were really guilty would induce them to allow of the delusion into which others had been led, and that their lordships would agree in the policy of bringing them back to a sense of that duty from which they had been induced to swerve. The noble marquis had alluded to another and a great subject—the issue of the late trials in several parts of the country he (Lord Liverpool) was unwilling to mix up any topics in the discussion which might detract from the unanimity so desirable on the present occasion; but he trusted he might be allowed to congratulate their lordships on the result of those trials in one respect—on that feeling for the country, and respect for its laws, which had been evinced by the middle orders. (Hear, hear.) Some of the recent proceedings had shown, that, however industriously the poison of sedition had been circulated, and to whatever extent it might have been scattered, with them it had no effect. They had, on the contrary, on all occasions, evinced a disposition to do their duty, and to uphold the authority of the law. They had shown that they were determined to allow neither terror nor threats, nor any other consideration, to prevent them from a strict and conscientious discharge of their duty, and from aiding in putting down those who had set the laws at defiance. This was a most important benefit in this country, and under present circumstances; for if it was an advantage—and it was a great one—that we should have the middle orders in that state of feeling where their country might rely on them, we could boast of it in pre-eminence degree. It was upon their strict adherence to the laws that we could so much rely, and it was from their firmness we had so much to expect. The noble lord concluded by again begging that their lordships would excuse this trespass on their time, and by hoping that the address would be carried unanimously.

Lord Holland said he was very unwilling to detain their lordships at the present moment, and in the few observations which he should offer he would abstain from every topic which might tend to disturb the unanimity on the address; but if he concurred, as he was disposed to do, in this address, he must not be supposed to pay any compliment to the wisdom and energy of the last parliament, or to retract anything which had been said on certain subjects by noble lords on his side of the house. (Hear, from the opposition.) He conceived that some of the last acts of the late parliament had been productive of nothing but mischief; and, if there was any improvement visible in the country since then, which he hoped might be found to be the case, it was by no means to be attributed to the operation of those acts. The noble lord who moved the address had not, in alluding to this subject, been aware of the tendency of his own observations. With these reservations he would support the motion. The address was put, and carried unanimously.

THE CLERGY.

Lord Holland rose to give notice, that on an early day he would lay before their lordships a petition, particularly affecting (as we understood his lordship) the benefited and inferior clergy. He was anxious to bring this subject before their lordships at an early day, and at the same time to consult the convenience of the learned and reverend lords opposite.

The Bishop of Exeter said, that any day would be convenient, he believed, to his learned and reverend friends.

Lord Holland then fixed the day for to-morrow se'nnight, and moved that their lordships be summoned for that day.—Ordered.

On the motion of Lord Liverpool,

the Earl of Shaftesbury was appointed chairman of the committees of the house. Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY APRIL 27.

The Speaker came to the house at a quarter before 2 o'clock. At 2 precisely Sir T. Tyrwhitt, the Usher of the Black Rod, summoned the House to the house of Peers, to hear the speech from the throne. The Speaker, accompanied by all the members present, proceeded thither accordingly; but the rush of the hon members in the lobby was so violent, that it was with extreme difficulty the procession could advance all. The Speaker's state-gown was nearly torn from his shoulders, and the sword of his train-bearer was broken to pieces in its scabbard. Several gentlemen, among whom was observed the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. B. Bathurst, and William Card, were unable to enter the pressure of the throng, and admission into the House of Peers, along with the Speaker, and therefore returned to the House of Commons.

The Speaker, on the return of the house, suggested an adjournment to a quarter before 3, when those members who had not yet taken the oaths might have an opportunity of doing so before the other business of the evening commenced. Before he quitted the chair, however, he felt it his duty, if he were only to exonerate himself from the imputation of any blame, to take notice of the progress of the House to the house of Lords. (Hear.) He was sure that in their progress thither there was no person who had not experienced not only great personal inconvenience, but also great personal risk. To prevent such an occurrence, he had taken every precaution in his power since an early period of that morning; and he had given directions that in no part of the building over which he had a control should any stranger be allowed to remain after he (the Speaker) came down to the house at a quarter before 2 o'clock. It was not for him to say whether other individuals, not members, were actually in the lobby; he certainly could not take upon himself to say that he had observed any such; but, perhaps, that might have been owing to the circumstance, that the pressure of the crowd was less around him than any of those who had done him the honour to attend him. He was sure the house, both individually and as a body, would regret the inconvenience that had occurred; but, after what he had stated, he hoped they would do him the justice to believe that no blame could be attached to him. (Hear, hear.)

On the motion of Mr. W. Pole, the Clandestine Outlawry Bill, and the usual sessional orders, were read.

At half-past four the Speaker intimated that the House had been to the House of Peers, where his Majesty had been graciously pleased to deliver a speech from the throne; and, to prevent mistakes, he had procured a copy of it, which he should read to the house. (He then read the royal speech, for which see the report of the proceedings in the House of Lords.)

THE ADDRESS.

Sir E. Knatchbull said, he should take the liberty of directing the attention of the house to the gracious speech which they had heard, for the purpose of proposing such an address to his Majesty as should accord with their feelings of loyalty, and their affectionate regret for the loss of his late Majesty; and therefore, he hoped, such an address as would be unanimously sanctioned by both sides of the house. In discharging this duty he should have occasion to refer to various topics, and he felt that his best aim to the indulgence of the house would be the assurance that he should not encroach at any great length on their attention. (Hear, hear.) On the present occasion he felt particularly anxious that the address which he was about to propose should be adopted by an unanimous vote of the house. The recent accession of his Majesty, and this

being the first opportunity he had had of meeting his Parliament, were, in his mind, grounds of very considerable weight; and, in the present situation of the country, an address from Parliament in favour of its established Government was of material importance. When he spoke of the Government of the country, he of course did not mean the persons by whom the functions of Government were discharged, but the constitution of the country itself. (Hear.) The address which he was about to submit to the consideration of the house, nothing of a political nature would be found to militate against the attainment of that unanimity which was so desirable. On looking forward to the course which might be about to adopt, he meant not to plague himself, much less the house, if it should agree to this address, to suggest any particular measures. He could, with great truth, state to the house, that, in making this address, he had considered that he was compromising the principles of any measures that might be afterwards brought forward, he would not have been found to discharge that duty. (Hear, hear.) Before he proceeded to the consideration of the principal points in the speech which they had heard read, it would not be right if he did not advert to the reign which had closed, and to the exalted character of the deceased monarch. At no period had greater events occurred nor had the nation ever stood on higher ground than during his reign. No doubt there had existed much difference of opinion on the various measures pursued through so long a period of time; nor would he allude to events still fresh in their memories, the mention of which might produce discussion, which, at present, was not desirable. But he was sure that the personal character of his Majesty was a source of the greatest satisfaction to the house and to the whole of the nation. During a longer reign than any recorded in the annals of this country, his Majesty evinced an anxious and parental care for the welfare of his subjects, which justly entitled him to the appellation of the father of his people. (Hear, hear.) That his successor, to whom he sincerely wished a long and prosperous reign, would follow so bright an example, they had no reason to doubt. They had heard his Majesty that day express his anxiety for the welfare and happiness of his people, and that declaration, he hoped, the house would receive as they ought. (Hear, hear.) He should now call their attention, as briefly as possible, to the principal topics to which his Majesty, in his speech, adverted. And, first, he sincerely congratulated the house on the stability of the friendly connexion between this country and foreign states. After the exertions which we had made, during a long and arduous war, they had heard from the throne the gratifying declaration, that foreign powers were anxious to cultivate the relations of peace with this country. It must be a source of satisfaction both to parliament and to the country as large to reflect that, after all the sacrifices which we had made, we had secured not only our own independence, but the respect and confidence of foreign nations. The next point of the speech involved a subject which more immediately related to the House of Commons—the finances of the country. They were told, and the assurance gave him great satisfaction, that the estimates for the public service of the year would be speedily laid before the house, and that they had been formed on the strictest principles of economy. They were told that a large military force was still kept up, and that the state of the country did not render it advisable to dispense with those additions which had been made to it in the last session of Parliament. In this necessity he also concurred; for he was convinced that the present military establishment was indispensably requisite to the safety of the country. But, whatever opinions might be entertained on this subject, he was sure the house would agree to give that support to government which the safety of the country required. It was however the bounden duty of the house to look at the pressure under which the country at present laboured. He spoke as the representative of a large and populous county, and to this principle he looked in supporting the measures of government. At the commencement of a new reign they were called upon to support the dignity of the crown, as well as to keep up the civil list; and he hoped the house would have no difficulty in assuring his Majesty that they would make the requisite provision for this purpose, especially as his Majesty had declared that he resigned entirely to their disposal his interest in the hereditary revenues. His Majesty, in making this declaration, had also told them that no additional ex-

penditure on this ground would be necessary; and this declaration he considered highly satisfactory, not only because it showed his Majesty's anxious desire to relieve the burdens of his people by every personal sacrifice in his power, but because it proved that a report which had lately been circulated was destitute of all foundation in truth. He alluded to a report—he knew not with whom it had originated, or from what motives it had been circulated—that in the course of the first week after the meeting of parliament a large increase was to be made to the civil list. He was happy to congratulate the house on any diminution of the burdens that pressed so heavily on the country, and he was sure that the great reduction which would accrue from the royal establishment being kept at the amount settled in 1816 would give great and general satisfaction. His Majesty next told them, with feelings of deep regret, that the machinations of the disaffected had led to open violence and insurrection in many parts of the kingdom; but he accompanied that information with an assurance which they would all be glad to hear—that the attempts of the disloyal had every where been checked, by the prompt and zealous exertions of the constituted authorities. It was painful to find the country in such a situation; but, however they might grieve at the existence of disaffection, the House of Commons of the United Kingdom would not forget their duty; they would bear in mind that every loyal subject in the realm looked to them for protection. He recollected that an eloquent gentleman had said, in the last session of parliament that he did not dread a revolution, but an attempt to bring about a revolution. A horrid attempt had been made, but it had providentially failed. It was not a sudden attempt to which the parties were instigated by distress, but a deliberate plan insidiously and wickedly to overthrow the government of the country; and for this event they had endeavoured to prepare the people, by removing from their minds every moral and religious feeling. He was sure his opinion would meet with the concurrence of the whole house when he said that this was a state of things which was not fit to be undured, and which every authority in the kingdom ought to repress. But all that had passed was nothing to what might be expected to follow if the laws of the country did not resume their efficacy, and if the people were not, by that renewed efficacy of the laws, brought back from the errors into which they had been misled. The house had interests to consult beyond those of the present moment. If it was their intention to support the constitution, they must support it by checking the principles of disaffection which had been so industriously diffused. The constitution of this country was a system which imposed on the people no restraints but such as were necessary to the well being of the community. But if the character of the country was in danger of being changed, and if a system of immorality and disaffection was undermining the fabric of the constitution, it became the duty of parliament to interpose, and apply a check to the growing evil. Before he sat down, he would say a word or two on the distress and disturbance which at present existed. That great distress prevailed could not be denied, but he believed there was no person, especially in that house, who was not anxious to relieve it. Whether that question came before parliament or not, or in whatever shape it came, it was essential to the interests of the country that it should be viewed free from all party considerations. The general interests of the country were involved in the question; and, viewing it in that light, parliament might be able to alleviate, or to remove the evil of which all complained. He was convinced, however, that, till the country was reduced to a state of obedience to the laws, every attempt to lighten the public distress must be fruitless and unavailing. The first thing to be done was to establish that point, and to reduce the refractory to obedience; and, compared with that object, every other was of minor consideration. In alluding to the present disturbances, he meant not to lead at present to any discussion on the subject; but he thought that no man, whatever might be his principles, would deny that it was the duty of that house to compel obedience to the laws. In his apprehension, nothing beyond this point was desirable. It was neither necessary nor desirable to impose any severe restraints on the people, but merely to enforce those salutary laws which were already in existence. (Hear.) He had now fulfilled the promise which he made not to detain them long; and he begged to return thanks to the house for the in-

dolgent attention with which they had heard (Loud cheers.) The hon. baronet concluded by moving an address, which, as usual, was an echo of his Majesty's speech.

Mr. Wilmot, in rising to second the address which had been so ably moved by his friend, begged the house to believe that he was desirous not to allow any expression to fall from him that might tend to disturb that unanimity which was so desirable, and so likely to prevail on the present occasion. Indeed, he did not think that, in discharging the duty which he had imposed on himself, there was any occasion to allude to those topics of the speech that might afterwards lead to substantive motions in such a manner as to provoke discussion. (The hon. member then proceeded to eulogize the character of his late Majesty, but in so low tone of voice as not to be distinctly heard in the gallery.) When to other considerations was added the gratitude which the people of this country owed him for the unsolicited impartiality with which he exercised the functions of sovereignty, he thought that, if there were those who were compelled to differ from the measures of his reign, the irritation of feeling, if there was any, arising from that difference of political opinion, must have subsided long ere now. His present Majesty, in his speech from the throne, had said that he intended to take his father for his example in watching over the interests of the country; and every individual in the nation would be ready to admit his Majesty could not have adopted a better model for his imitation. The latter years of his father's reign had been spent in war; and it was necessary to cultivate the arts of peace, when, in consequence of the almost supernatural exertions of the country, its resources were in an exhausted state. As to the estimates which were to be laid before the house, he joined in the congratulations of his honourable friend on the assurance of his Majesty, that they were formed on the strictest principle of economy. He also joined in the expression of satisfaction at his Majesty's renunciation of the hereditary revenues—a personal sacrifice which was highly honourable to his Majesty. Without entering into a review of any of the measures of the last session, he might express his confidence that the present parliament would be most anxious to support the dignity of the Crown, and the safety of the state, without reference to past transactions. He deplored deeply the distresses still prevailing in various parts of the country, but he deplored no less the advantage that had been taken of inevitable visitations to corrupt the minds of the lower orders, the effect of which could only be to augment the sufferings that might be otherwise alleviated. He trusted that the time was not far distant when the influence of temporary irritation would be removed; and as soon as existing delusions were dispersed, the disaffected would return to their duty. He could not avoid here referring to the opinion of a most distinguished individual, Mr. Burke, whose sentiments upon this subject seemed to partake of the spirit of prophecy; it was uttered in 1791, and was in these words:—"As long as by every art the disaffected keep alive the spirit of disaffection against the constitution of the kingdom, and attribute, as lately they have done, all the public misfortunes to that constitution, it is absolutely impossible that some moment should not arrive when they will be able to produce a pretended reform but a real revolution." What was here said generally might perhaps be applied particularly to the constitution of the House of Commons, for what good could result from the attempts to vilify it? Without entering into any of the questions of reform, and without pledging itself in favour of the abstracts for its improvement, he was well assured that the house would stand by the constitution, would do all in its power to instruct the public mind, and, by removing existing delusions establish that national prosperity which was compatible with the present state and formation of the House of Commons. (Hear.) He never could believe that principles of sound political economy could have a fairer chance in a body collected merely to obey the will of the people, & compelled to abandon one course of policy for another at the command of the people, than in a body constituted like that which was now assembled to promote the national prosperity. He was convinced that the house would give the present state of the country its most anxious attention; but he should be merely aiding the prevailing delusions if he expressed any opinion but that the distresses could only be removed by the slow but certain process of time, which would invigorate the great sources of

wealth, for a moment in some degree exhausted. (Hear.) Notwithstanding unfavorable appearances, there was every reason to anticipate that at no distant period the real and practical blessings of peace would be enjoyed by the whole people: the prosperity & happiness of the community at large depended upon its sobriety and industry, and he trusted that a conviction of the truth would soon supersede the false and injurious notions at present prevailing among a great body of the manufacturing classes. It was not less his sanguine hope than the unanimous opinion of the house on the subject would have the speedy effect of checking and repelling disorders. In reviewing, therefore, the various parts of the royal speech, he should be extremely unwilling that any thing should drop from him that might for a moment retard the state he was describing; he did not mean to pledge himself against any kind of amelioration or reform, but he protested against the supposition, that the lower class, or any class of the community, could be benefited by a general and sweeping alteration of the constitution. The nation was blest with a system of civil polity the most perfect of any age or country, and he believed that the great mass of the people duly estimated it: if the inferior orders, in the manufacturing districts, were once convinced of its benefits, much of the power of the agitator would be destroyed for ever. He concluded by seconding the address, and thanking the house for the patience with which he had been received.

The Speaker Mr. Manners Sutton then read the address, and put the question, that it be agreed to.

Mr. Tierney said, he was not disposed to quarrel with a great deal that had fallen from the honourable mover and seconder: on the contrary, he agreed with them entirely upon some points; and if at all times he felt it unnecessary to bring forward matter of difference where none was offered on the other side, he should be peculiarly unwilling to do so on the present occasion. When the first speech of a new sovereign was before the house. The fair, cool, and temperate tone of the honorable gentlemen who had just taken their seats, formed another inducement for him not to express any dissent; or supposing the speech from the throne had contained any particular phrase, ambiguous, or liable to misconstruction, what they had said on the various points would probably have rendered explanation needless. He congratulated the house on the prevailing unanimity: he hoped it was an earnest for the future, and that all parties in the house would unite in the expression of unshaken loyalty to the crown, and of a firm determination, while the true liberties of the people were supported, to set themselves honestly and steadily against those machinations alike directed against the happiness and security of the sovereign and his subjects (hear, hear). In that direction he would go as far as any man; and beyond that, happily, on the present occasion, it was not necessary to say more. He therefore again congratulated the house on the favourable auspices under which the new session was commenced.

Sir F. Biddell said, that he should be very sorry if he were supposed capable of showing any disrespect to the throne, by disturbing the unanimity so desirable on the present occasion. He should certainly be reluctant to do so for the reason already stated; but he could not at the same time avoid observing, that for some few years past the house had been placed in rather an awkward and disagreeable predicament with regard to the speeches from the throne. Formerly it was expected that they should be a full and fair statement of the whole situation of the country, instead of being frittered away, as at present, into mere matters of form and compliment in which gentlemen might or might not concur according to the state of their own feelings, and the respect which all ought to feel towards the person of the sovereign, but a non-concurrence which need not be intruded upon the house when all questions of state policy, and all general principles involving the conscientious opinions of individuals, were carefully avoided. He could not help thinking that an extreme want of courtesy was shown by the executive government in refusing the wholesome practice of former times—he believed from the Revolution—it might be considered a privilege, of the important privilege, of the tenour and nature of the speech should be made known to the house before it was delivered, a custom used to be,

the Cock-pit, where the speech was read; it thus formed the topic of thought and conversation on the evening anterior to the meeting of Parliament. By this means gentlemen were able to attend in their places after they had given due reflection to the great topics that ought to form, and then did form, the main features of a speech from the throne. To be called upon, however, to agree in whatever sentiments the minister of the day might think fit to put into the mouth of the King, more especially in the present state and circumstances of the country, was most extraordinary: it was calling upon the house to do a little more than its duty enjoined. In loyalty, and in a love for the constitution, he would yield to no man; he also felt an unfeigned respect for the Sovereign: but surely it was a little too much to expect, that on the first showing of the minister, he should be called to say that he concurred in the various parts of the royal speech. On the spur of the moment he should not be to enter into a consideration of it: he should, however, should he think that he should be called to do either to the people or to the crown. When a younger man, and when first this new practice was introduced, he had proposed on every occasion, that the consideration of the speech should be adjourned to the following day: on the present instance, however, he should be sorry ever to make that proposition; but he begged, while he consented to the compliment on the commencement of a new reign, to guard himself against being supposed to concur in any of the sentiments of the address excepting those of congratulation and condolence—in short, in any thing that was not matter of mere and absolute form. He protested therefore, generally against being precluded on any future occasion from stating where he differed, and on what grounds he differed: indeed one or two points were so prominent, that but for the respect he wished to evince on the opening of a new reign, he should have felt, imperiously called upon to notice them: he should, however, reserve his remarks upon them until a future occasion, when they should be brought forward in another shape, and he should not now disturb the unanimity which it was his wish, as well as that of the house, to preserve.

The question was then put, and the address was carried *nem con.*

TRIALS FOR HIGH TREASON.

OLD BAILEY, APRIL, 17.

THE KING V ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD.

At nine o'clock this morning Lord Chief Justice Abbot, Lord Chief Justice Dallas, Chief Baron Richards, Mr. Justice Richardson, and the Common Sergeant, took their seats on the Bench, and the Court immediately proceeded to the trial of Arthur Thistlewood.

The following Jury were impanelled, after 48 challenges had been made on the part of the crown and of the prisoner:—

Alexander Barclay, Teddington, gent. and grocer. Thomas Goodchild, North-end, Hendon, Esq. Thomas Suffield Aldersey, Lissongrove North, Esq. James Herbert, Isleworth, carpenter. John Shooter, North-end, Hendon, gent. Samuel Granger, Blackwall, lighterman. George Dickenson, Colt-street, Limehouse, builder. John Edward Sheppard, Eden-grove, Holloway, Esq. John Fowler, St. John-street, iron-plate-worker. William Gibbs Roberts, Ropemakers'-field, Limehouse, cooper. John Dobson, Felix-place, Islington, Esq. William Cooper, Grove-street, St. Pancras, Esq.

The following were the challenges which first took place:—

For the Crown—William Glosdon, Thomas Leicester, Joseph Haynes, Isaac Gunn, William Shore, James Wilmot, William Johnson, Jonathan Parsingham, Joseph Penderell, Thomas Garrett, Thomas Dicks, James Gates, Edward Bracebridge, John Jones, George Head, and William Dawes.

For the prisoner—Joseph Sheffield, Robert Stevenson, Richard Blunt, Thomas Wilkinson, Samuel Fish, Edward Collingridge, Josiah Bartholomew, John Jones, Thomas Bristow, Thomas Parkinson, Thomas Ashton, George Phillips, Thomas Burn, Samuel Gold, James Wadmore, Thomas Brown, George Allen, William Read, George Davis, John Penderell, Drake, Samuel Rhodes, Richard Hatcher, Ashton, Richard Hatcher, Wood, Robert Wadmore, Harby, William Wadmore.

recollection every thing that they had heard, relative to the case now brought before them, and that they would confine their attention solely and exclusively to the evidence adduced in support of this prosecution. The charge, as he had already stated, was one of the gravest nature. Other offences, generally speaking, however heinous or enormous, did not, in their consequences, except so far as example was concerned, produce extensive results. This offence was, unfortunately, an exception to the general rule, since its consequences were most extensive, and were equally important. He did not mean, in the observations he was about to address to the Jury, to trouble them with any lengthened detail with respect to the law as it applied to this charge; because, if he mistook not, the law was so clear on the subject, and the facts which would be proved came so decidedly within the cognizance of the law, that no room for doubt could be found to exist. If the overt-acts, as they were called, which were laid in this indictment, or any of them (he meant a sufficient number of them) were proved, he believed no man could entertain the slightest doubt of the treasonable criminality of the proceedings in which the prisoner and his associates were engaged. The offence consisted in compassing and imagining the deposition of the King, and in conspiring to levy war in order to effect that object. It was hardly necessary for him to state to the Jury, that, in proof of those charges, it was not essential that the plans of the parties accused should lead directly to the life or to the deposition of his Majesty, because, if they were aimed at the destruction of that form of government which was by law established—if they were intended to bring about a change in that system which was in existence at the time—the attempt to effect that must, of necessity, have an ultimate view to the removal of the King from his kingly dignity, or to the destruction of his life; Therefore, in cases of this kind, it was quite sufficient to show that the plans of the accused, though aimed, as would be shown in this instance, at the subversion of the Government must, in the end, affect the King himself. Though the designs of the conspirators were not immediately directed against the personal safety or the personal authority of the Crown, still if in their consequences, they must inevitably lead to such a result, they would, in point of law, support the charge of treason. Therefore, not to bewilder them with respect to the inquiry they were about to enter into, he felt it necessary in the outset to state that in which he would be borne out by the high authority of the learned Judge who would sum up the evidence, namely, that the overt-acts stated in the indictment were proved, they would sufficiently mark the existence of a treasonable purpose in the minds of the parties, and would sufficiently bring home the charge made against them. The duty which the Jury were about to discharge was a most important one; but, important as it was, and great as was the anxiety which it must create, his mind, he could confidently say, was no less anxious than their own to come to a just decision. He could assure the Jury that, in making this address, the only purpose he had in view was to draw their minds to the nature of the charge, and to the evidence by which it was to be substantiated. He felt no desire to lead their minds to any precipitate conclusion: He wished not to excite any prejudice. His duty was to state to them fairly and plainly, as became him, the circumstances of the case, as he believed they would be proved in evidence. His great anxiety, he could most conscientiously assure the Jury, was not, by anything he might state, to attempt to lead or direct their minds to any particular conclusion, but to lay before them that which he thought would be fully proved, without exaggeration on the one hand, or extenuation on the other. If he should err in doing this—if he should, in the course of what he addressed to them, advance that which the Jury afterwards conceived not to have been proved—or if the inferences he drew were not fairly borne out by the facts—he trusted that they would dismiss those points from their memory. But, if they were of opinion that the statement he made was just—if they thought that the observations he offered were fair, and naturally grew out of the facts he should detail—then they would suffer them to operate so far and no farther than the circumstances clearly permitted. Having said thus much, he would proceed, as briefly as possible, to call their attention to the facts that would be proved before them in evidence. The prisoner at the bar, Arthur Thistlewood, must be already known to the Jury by name; but, as he had before said, he entreated them to let nothing they knew of the prisoner before they entered the Court operate to his prejudice, or interfere with the solemn duty which they were about to discharge. He trusted those circumstances would not have the least weight in their minds. The prisoner was charged with an attempt to overturn the Government as by law established, and it would appear to the Jury that all the other persons named in this indictment were participants in the crime. Some of them, probably, came into this design at a latter period than others, but all of them were connected with it, and with the tragedy to which it led. He would call their attention more particularly to two persons, whose names were James (Jugs) and John Thomas Brunt. The prisoner at the bar resided, during the period of the transactions which he was about to relate, in the street, Clare-market. Brunt he believed to be a friend, and a close friend, living in F...

ings there, in order to devise their treasonable plans; and to prepare the means of carrying those plans into execution with more safety, and secrecy. At the close of the month of January, or in the beginning of the month of February, it would be found that, having previously prepared means for effecting their design, their meetings became more frequent. They had determined, and he shuddered when he stated to the jury the horrible act—they had determined to assassinate all His Majesty's Ministers! Yes, revolted at the statement was, the assassination of all his Majesty's Ministers was planned by a number of Englishmen; and it would be seen that they frequently deliberated and consulted on the most effectual means by which this atrocious deed could be perpetrated. They entertained hopes that they would be enabled, at some meeting of his Majesty's Ministers, to effect that detestable object; and having committed that heinous crime, they intended, at the same moment, or about the same time, to set fire to various parts of the metropolis—to get possession, if possible, of the artillery deposited in the Artillery-ground and in the light horse stables, Gray's Inn-lane, and then to establish what in their vain expectation they imagined they could establish, namely, a Provisional Government, the seat of which was to be in the City, at the Mansion House. They had various meetings on this subject, and their deliberations were carried on with great activity. About this time their late revered Sovereign died, and it was suggested, at one of these meetings, that the night of the King's funeral might be a proper period for carrying their plans into effect. The conspirators received an intimation that on this occasion the great body of troops stationed in the metropolis would be removed to Windsor, and therefore, they imagined, that, that would be a favourable opportunity for their designs. They however, abandoned that plan, because they found that their schemes embraced more objects than they had the means of effecting. They continued, however, to brood over their plans, and many of their adherents became impatient at the delay which took place from time to time; and it would be found that on Saturday, the 19th of February, the importance of many of those individuals became so great, no opportunity having offered to effect that horrible purpose, the assassination of his Majesty's Ministers, that they determined to wait no longer. It was then decided, that on the following Wednesday which would be the 23d of February, if no opportunity in the mean time occurred to effectuate their purpose, even if they could not find his Majesty's Ministers assembled together, that at all events, some blow should be struck; and that the revolution they had in contemplation should be attempted. Having thus determined, they held a meeting on the following day, Sunday, at Brunt's house, to form a committee, on which should devolve the formation of those arrangements which were necessary to the execution of their plans. At that meeting, and indeed at all these meetings, they would find that Thistlewood attended. He was to be the leader of the conspirators; he was one of the men in whom they placed the greatest confidence; and it would be found that he was the person who addressed them, and proposed various plans. On the 19th of February it was that Thistlewood proposed the scheme which he had stated. On that occasion he said, as it did not appear that Ministers were likely, from what he could collect, to meet at a cabinet dinner soon, it was necessary that the conspirators should find out the strength of the respective bodies attached to them, and that they should form themselves into different parties, for the purpose of performing various services. To some was entrusted the horrible duty of destroying as many as possible of his Majesty's Ministers. Others were directed to set fire to the city, and others again were to perform different duties of a treasonable description. This plan was, at the meeting held on this occasion, seconded by Brunt, whose name he had already mentioned. That was no the 19th of February; and on the following day, Sunday, the 20th, the parties again met at Brunt's room to form a committee, on which, as he before stated, was to devolve the duty of carrying the plan into effect. That meeting was attended by Thistlewood, Ings, Harrison, Wilson, and other persons named in the indictment. He would not mention the names of all those persons, as this case drew their attention particularly to Thistlewood; but he must observe, that the acts and declarations of each of those persons were of importance, as they affected them all, and connected them in one common object. It was agreed at this meeting, that they should assemble again on the following morning, Monday, the 21st of February, when the plan was again repeated by Thistlewood, and was again approved of by those present. He believed, that the number which attended on that occasion amounted to 14 or 15 persons. It appeared that no activity was wanting on this occasion for the furtherance of their designs, and it was agreed that every preparation should be made for carrying their plan into effect, prior to their next meeting. The plan having been canvassed, and no objection having been made to it, the parties separated for the purpose of communicating it to their followers in different parts of the town. On Tuesday, the 22d of February, another meeting took place, and one of the parties stated, that he had learned from a newspaper that a cabinet dinner was to be given on the 23d, at the house of Lord Harrowby.

should be collected together. It was then finally determined that they should be in a state of preparation on the following evening. Before he came to this, he ought to have observed, that the house of a person of the name of Tidd, situated in a place called Hole-wall passage, Brookes's-market, who was also one of the conspirators, and was intimately connected with their plans, was made the depot of their arms. They thought it unsafe, their meetings were held at Brunt's lodgings, to make that their depot, and their powder, ball, &c. were deposited at Tidd's. As Brunt's house was at a considerable distance from Grosvenor-square, where Lord Harrowby resided, the parties thought it would be more conducive to their ends to procure some place of rendezvous nearer to that quarter of the town. It would be proved, though the fact was not communicated at the moment to all the persons engaged in this transaction, that a place was taken at the west end of the town, situated in Cato-street, which ran into John-street, and the latter street communicated with the Edgware-road. It would be clearly established by Hyden, and other witnesses, that the parties were fully determined on the following day to proceed to Grosvenor-square. It fortunately and providentially happened, as the general did happen in cases of this kind, that the main of the parties began to feel some considerable apprehensions, and they became startled and alarmed. The nearer they approached the termination of their scheme, and the more they perceived the violence, that on the Tuesday, (the 22d of February) received the intelligence of the cabinet dinner, a person of the name of Hyden, who would be called as a witness, deprecating the consequences of so horrid a crime, proceeded to Lord Harrowby himself, for the purpose of giving him notice of the impending danger. It would be proved, that this man took an opportunity of saying to his Lordship as he was proceeding from his house to the park, and gave him a forewarning of what was in contemplation, by stating generally that mischief was intended. The meeting which took place on Tuesday evening, it would appear that some fears for the success of their plans was started by a person of the name of Edwards, that a communication had been made to him by the landlord of the White Hart, public-house, intimating that their assembling at that public-house had been observed by the police-officers; from which he inferred that their plans might be discovered. This excited in the minds of those present the greatest anxiety. They expressed their astonishment that, on a meeting of 14 or 15 persons, Edwards should state that their plans were likely to be discovered, and they felt quite indignant at the observation. Brunt at length proposed that certain of the party should be appointed to watch Lord Harrowby's house during the night of Tuesday and the morning of Wednesday, in order to notice whether any preparations were making for the purpose of resisting an attack. By this course, it was observed, they would soon learn whether their plans were discovered; and the jury would find that they sent a man of the name of Davidson, who was very conspicuous throughout this transaction as a partizan and a man of colour, together with another individual, to watch Lord Harrowby's house. They kept a 3 hours' watch, and were relieved between 8 and 9 o'clock. Another party then went on duty, who, in their turn were relieved at 12. It would be proved, beyond a doubt, that those persons actually went there that night, and were seen by different persons in Grosvenor-square watching Lord Harrowby's house, as he had stated. Finding that there was no alarm that there were no police officers or troops stationed in Lord Harrowby's house, or in the square, they became quite satisfied that it was a groundless apprehension, and they proceeded, on the Wednesday, to complete their arrangements as far as they could. On that day great preparations were made. Arms, consisting of guns, pistols, swords, and pikes, were conveyed to their rendezvous. Besides these there were other instruments, which when the jury had seen them, they would find to be well calculated for the work of destruction. They were denominated hand-grenades, and were composed in this way: a quantity of gunpowder, about three or four ounces, was placed in a tin canister; a quantity of tow was rolled round it, and between it and its outside covering a great number of pieces of iron were fastened down as close and tight as possible, in order that the grenade might explode with the greater violence. It was intended, when the parties entered Lord Harrowby's house, and gained admission to the room where his Majesty's Ministers were, to set fire to the fuse which was attached to the grenade; the explosion of which would kill or wound all who were within its range. They had prepared a great many of these grenades, and they had also formed a number of what they called "illumination balls," which would readily set fire to any building, for their object was to fire the metropolis in several places. They had also manufactured a quantity of ball cartridges, to amount, indeed, that was surprising, when the very feeble means of these persons was considered. They had made no less than 11 or 1200 rounds of ball-cartridge. They had likewise prepared cartridges for loading cannon, which they formed with bannel bags; and they had manufactured a great number of pikes and pike-handles, to arm such of their associates as had no other weapons. These preparations must have taken a considerable time, but on the 23d of February, in the morning of that day, at Brunt's house, where those hand-grenades were put together, the discovery had been

called the Horse and Groom. It belonged to a General Watson, who was at present abroad, and was let to a person named Firth, who had let it to Harrison, one of the parties. It consisted, below, of a stable, which contained three stalls, and a coach or cart-house separated from it. At the farther end of the stable, nearly opposite the door, there was a ladder leading to the loft above; and, on the right hand, on entering the loft, there were two small rooms immediately over the coach-house. On the evening of the 23d of February preparations were made by Harrison and others to render the stable fit for the reception of their associates, and to prevent the observation of the neighbourhood as to what was going on, a piece of canvas was hung up against the window. The people living in the street, remarked that the place was visited by a great number of persons in the course of the evening. Harrison, who was known to be one of these persons, was observed particularly, in the afternoon, going into the stable with something concealed, and being asked what his purpose there was, he answered, that he had taken the stable from Firth, and was cleaning it out. About six o'clock Davidson, the man of colour, was also observed going into the stable with something on his back, and under his arm, and he had some candles in his hand. It would be proved that he soon afterwards applied at a house near the spot for leave to light a candle. A party was to meet that evening at Brunt's, and to proceed with him to the stable. Tidd was to accompany another party; and Bradburn, who was also indicted, was to direct a third. They had not communicated to all their associates the place where the meeting was to be held. Some were told to go to the Horse and Groom, and others to the Edgware-road, near John-street, where proper persons would be ready to conduct them. Between seven and eight o'clock Brunt and some others, took their departure from his house, with arms under their clothes, and proceeded to the stable. They met there Thistlewood, Harrison, Ings, and several others. They immediately ascended to the room, or loft, which was over the coach-house, and there deposited their arms, consisting of guns, pistols, swords, and a considerable quantity of pikes and pike-staves. These staves were rough ashen sticks, of considerable size, the ends of which were planed off to admit a ferule, in the centre of which a pike or bayonet might be screwed. At first the party at Cato-street consisted only of 15 or 16 persons, and the smallness of the number excited some alarm in the mind of Thistlewood and the others. They were surprised at Tidd's not appearing; and it being remarked that there numbers were not so great as had been expected, Thistlewood observed, that there were other parties employed in the metropolis, who would not accompany them to Lord Harrowby's. Soon afterwards Tidd appeared with a person of the name of Mount, who would be examined. This person had been a very short time connected with the plan. He had been casually introduced to Thistlewood, with whom he had discoursed on the state of political affairs; but he was not aware, until he arrived at the place of the exact plan which the parties had in view. He arrived at Cato-street about seven o'clock, and the party at that time consisted, he believed, of four or five and twenty persons. Two of them were appointed to remain below as sentinels, in order to prevent any interruption from strangers. They, however, came into the loft occasionally, when the plans of the party were talked of. When it was arranged that they should proceed to Lord Harrowby's between seven and eight o'clock, a certain degree of alarm prevailed amongst some of the party, who conceived that there strength was hardly sufficient for the object they had in view. Thistlewood and Ings, however, said the opportunity was not to be lost, and expressed an opinion that they had force enough to destroy all his Majesty's Ministers, which being effected, the rest of their plans would follow of course, as they had persons ready to set fire to several houses, and they would, when the blow was struck, be joined by great numbers of persons. About 7 or 8 o'clock it was decided, who should enter Lord Harrowby's house, and how admission should be gained. The plan was, that Thistlewood should knock at the door, under pretence that he had a note for his Lordship, and the party having by this artifice procured access to the hall, they were to compel the servants, who, of course, would be unarmed, to show them the room in which his Majesty's Ministers were. Into that room they were to burst, and then, without remorse, they were to destroy every person they found in it. He had already stated the exultation of Brunt when he was informed of the projected cabinet dinner; the same sort of ferocious joy was manifested by Ings. He had been a butcher, and had armed himself, on this occasion, not only with a blunderbuss and a sword, but in addition to these, with a large butcher's knife, which would be produced. That he might use this knife with the more effect, he fastened a quantity of thread round the handle, to prevent it from slipping when in his grasp. He declared, in terms which he (the Attorney-General) would not repeat, "that he would himself effect the mutilation of some of his Majesty's Ministers." A mutilation, the idea of which was, he feared, borrowed from those scenes of blood which had disgraced a neighbouring country. Ings rejoiced in the hope that he would be able to exhibit the heads of some of his Majesty's Ministers to the gaze of the populace. That very knife to which he had alluded was found on Ings, and taken from his person. He mentioned this, as corroborative of the circumstances he was then detailing. Fortunately the plans of those misguided men were fallacious. That Providence, whose name had been so impudently prophesied by Brunt, interposed, and prevented the completion of a scheme, which was all but perfected. From the information given by Lord Harrowby, and from that which Government received from other sources, intimating that persons would meet on this occasion at effectual means (though not so effectual as they wished), were taken to secure the party proceeded to Lord Harrowby's, in order to prevent any suspicion, as to their plans, from entering their minds. It was determined by Lord Harrowby, that the dinner for the dinner which should go on. This was a dinner of great importance, and had been made, the discovery had been

made, the meeting of the conspirators would have been postponed to a more convenient opportunity. In consequence of this precaution, they had not, when they met in Cato-street, the least suspicion but that they would be enabled to proceed from thence to Lord Harrowby's without molestation. The house was about a half a mile distant, and it would not take them more than ten minutes to go there. The hour chosen, also, was one, when few persons were in the habit of passing, when the inhabitants of that neighbourhood were occupied with their domestic business, or lounged at dinner, either at home or abroad, and when, consequently, all suspicion must be lulled asleep. At that hour it was the intention of those men to have murdered the whole of his Majesty's Ministers in cold blood. A number of Bow-street officers and patrols had, however, been directed to proceed to Cato-street, to watch the movements of the persons assembled there, and, at a convenient period, before their operations were commenced, to endeavour to arrest them. A party also of the guards who were stationed at Portman-street barracks were ordered to attend at John-street, to aid the civil power; and just at the very moment when the conspirators were selecting the persons who were to be the foremost actors in this daring plot; when Thistlewood, in the loft above, was calling those to whom was assigned the duty of perpetrating this assassination and murder, the officers entered the stable. They found, on their entrance, two persons armed, one of whom, he believed, it would be proved, was Davidson, the man of colour. He had a double belt round his waist from which hung a sword, and he had a gun on his shoulder. He was immediately inside of the door, and another person who, he thought would be distinctly proved to be Ings, was stationed at the foot of the ladder. He also was armed. The officers, with a resolution highly creditable to them, when the determination of those persons was considered, endeavoured, though not effectually, to secure Davidson and Ings. Thinking it would be enough to place them in the custody of those who immediately followed, they gave them an opportunity of making their way out of the stable. The officers immediately ascended the ladder. The first man who went up was a person of the name of Rutliven. He was followed by Ellis, another officer, after who came Smithers, who was killed. On Rutliven's ascending the ladder, Thistlewood, who was at a little distance from the landing-place, and whom he distinctly saw, for there were several lights in the room, receded a few paces. The officers stated who they were, and called on them to give up their arms. Ellis drew up close to the top of the ladder, on one side, and Smithers, unfortunately for him, rushed forward to seize Thistlewood, who had instantly, when the officers entered, retreated into one of the small rooms over the coach-house. The moment he saw Smithers approaching, he drew back his arm, in which he held a sword and stabbed the officer near the heart. He had only time to exclaim "O God! I am killed!" when he fell dead. Ellis immediately fired his pistol, but not successfully. Great confusion ensued, the candles were put out, and the officers were thrown down the ladder, which was almost perpendicular. Thistlewood got down the ladder, not satisfied with the blood he had already shed, fired a pistol at a man named Westcott, and cut with his sword at all who opposed him. At this time the soldiers, not knowing the entrance to Cato-street, were at a little distance, and it was not till they heard the report of the pistols that they advanced to the spot, and joined the civil power. In consequence, Thistlewood got down Cato-street, into John-street, from thence to the Edgware-road, and was seen no more in the place where the affray occurred. The other individuals, however, resisted desperately; conscious of the wicked purpose for which they had assembled, they did not ask for what the officers came. They resisted being taken, and seemed not to care by what means they effected that object. Ings, Davidson, and Tidd, made a determined resistance. Each of them fired at the officers and soldiers who attempted to secure them. Their resistance, was however, useless, and they were apprehended. He believed all the persons mentioned in the indictment were taken on this occasion, except three, who effected their escape. Those three were the prisoner at the bar, Brunt, and Harrison. There were several others assembled, some of whose names would be mentioned to the jury, and others, whose names were unknown, who contrived to effect their escape. Eight were taken on the spot and several were apprehended afterwards. The officers not only secured these prisoners, but also the various articles of arms and ammunition which had been prepared for their use. Thistlewood, after this discovery, did not return to his home in Stanhope-street, but concealed himself, for that night, in a house in White-street, Moorfields. Brunt returned to his house, as they would learn from his apprentice, Hale, between nine and ten o'clock at night, the boots which he wore being very dirty. He was in company with another man, whose name did not appear; but from the conversation of the parties, the boy collected that they had both been at Cato-street, from whence they had made their escape, the stranger complaining that he was seriously hurt by the blows which he had received. Brunt, hoping his person had not been discovered, and believing that none of the party could speak to his having been on the spot, slept at home that night. He got up early in the morning, and directed his apprentice to find out a certain plate in the Borough, to which he was to convey two baskets containing ammunition. One of these baskets he secured in an apron belonging to his wife, which had been nailed up against one of his windows. He had scarcely finished, when the officers, who had learned that he was one of the party, entered his room, and seized him, together with these baskets. It was certainly most important to him that he should get rid of those baskets as soon as possible, because they contained a number of those grenades and fire balls. Brunt at first affected ignorance of them, but it would be proved, than his was the hand that prepared them for being conveyed to the Borough. Thistlewood, he had already observed, did not return to his usual place of abode. He secreted himself that night in a house in White-street, kept by a man named Harris. Information having reached Bow-street that he was there, between nine and ten o'clock on Thursday morning, a party of officers,

[To be Continued in our next.]